THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

February 22, 1941

Professor "Bill" Sung Takes Over Helm of St. John's University

Gang Warfare Opens

Occidental Predicament

Mme. Chiang Warns West

Puppet Efforts to Gain Seats on Shanghai Municipal Council Defeated

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

MAGNA CARTA, FACTS AND FALLACIES

To the Editor:

I must confess that as a result of "W.B's" frequent references to Marxism I gave him credit for an elementary knowledge of the subject.

However, in his last letter he so grotesquely misinterprets a very simple English sentence that one is tempted to ask just what qualifications he has to write thereon.

The concluding sentence in my quotation from H. L. Morton's "People's History of England" does not mean that it eventually developed that no Englishman could be killed or jailed save upon conviction by a jury of his peers in open and generally fair trial.

I regret that "W.B's" self confirmation was a little premature.

What is meant in the quotation is that in the transition process from serfdom or "villeinage" to modern capitalism or "proletarianism" the **RELATIVE** position of the lowest strata of English society, the working class, has remained RELATIVELY unchanged and any trifling improvement in their lot vis-a-vis society in general has been "wrested" by force from the other classes in the same way as "W. B." "admits" the barons and merchants of London "wrested" their rights and liberties from their unwilling overlord King John, and Cromwell with the militant revolutionary middle-classes "wrested" their rights and liberties from the feudal aristocratic landowning class under Charles I. (The latter individual contrary to Magna Carta, was liquidated without a trial by his "peers," there being no peer to the King).

The basis of production in Britain having become socialized (mass production) it is the revolutionary objective of the English masses to "wrest" the ownership of the means of production from the individuals who have so far monopolized them.

No improvements in the rights and liberties of the workers have been due to "liberalizing influences" in the body politic but to developments in productive processes in general coupled with the growing militancy of the producing classes as opposed to the owning classes.

Whenever and wherever the bourgeois sections of society have gained a temperary political of dictatorship they have done their utmost to reduce the workers to serfdom at the earliest opportunity. For examples of this one has only to look at Fascist Germany, Italy and Japan.

"W. B." asks whether I deny that the Anglo-American tradition" which started with Magna Carta has wrought greater individual liberty than any other?"

Traditions do not make liberty, whatever interpretation one may put on that word.

All human rights depend on the outcome of struggles such as strikes, lockouts, wars, revolutions and rebellions like that of the nobles and merchants against King John.

Rights and liberties on the Statute Book mean nothing if a rich man can enforce his will against a poor man in the Courts of Law. (Reference the book "English Justice").

(It should be clearly understood that no corruption on the part of the English judiciary is implied in the above sentence).

So long as the state of affairs I have indicated continues to exist all "W.B's" eloquence will fail to convince.

Why, "W. B.", in "democratic" England are large numbers of working men excluded from jury service by the "property qualification" and how may a workingman be "tried by his peers" under such circumstances?

What is such "democracy" but a concealed dictatorship of "vested interests"? (No Shanghailander can have observed recent events without noting this fact).

Since therefore, dictatorship is an already accomplished fact, better a dictatorship of the majority than one of the minority, which is exactly what "Bolshevism" means.

"BOW BELLS".

Shanghai, February 12, 1941.

DELIBERATELY!

To the Editor:

It is difficult to attempt to chart the trend of events by mail, but we don't want to deliberately get in the European war and the Administration in Washington seems to think that if we provide the British with sufficient help, we won't have to. The British situation, however, is not so bright and I am not sure that I eventually won't be in uniform again. There is no doubt in anyone's mind that it is not an isolated European war, but that Japan is one of the "bad boys" and any and all action taken here has an eye toward the Japanese angle of the situation. There is a disposition to think that the Japanese may not take any action which would be a threat to us unless:

1. Hitler should succeed in invading England or beat the British to their knees.
2. Some of the militaristic group in Japan decides to take a desperate chance.

In either of these events, I have no doubt but what we would get in the

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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Index for February 22, 1941

Editorial Paragraphs

U.S. and British Governments Should Stop Crying "Wolf" 403

Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott Retires After Forty-Three Years With St. John's—Prof. Sung Takes Helm 406

Special Articles

China War Theater Shifts to Hopeh, Kwangtung and Suiyuan as Japanese Drive in Honan Ends in Fiasco 411

Far East Must Face Prospect of Serious Food Shortage in Event of Pacific War; Shanghai Position Grave 413

British Woman, Austrian Watchman First Victims as Inter-Gang War Flares Up in Attack on Farren's 414

Chinese Ratepayers Reelect Councillors En Masse; Plot By Puppet Group to Gain Seats Completely Defeated 418

Democracies Reaping Whirlwind, Declares Madame Chiang in Frank Condemnation of Occident 424

Departments

What People Are Saying 401

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War 430

Who's Who in China 431

Men and Events 432

New Books of Interest in the Far East 435

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN, ADD $3.00 TO COVER EXTRA POSTAGE TO HONGKONG, SOUTH SEAS FIFTEEN DOLLARS STRAITS CURRENCY. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917. BY AIR-MAIL TO CHUNGKING AND ELSEWHERE IN WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWESJ CHINA THE RATE, INCLUDING POSTAGE, IS $98.00 A YEAR OR $50.00 FOR A HALF-YEAR.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS." COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES. COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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show immediately because, in my opinion, the United States is NOT bluffing and a vast majority of officials and public opinion is that we will have to take on the Japanese if they start the show.

There is no end to the war in sight and I refuse to attempt a prediction on how long it will last. I am of the opinion that in the long run no one will win this war and all will be so exhausted so as to provide the Bolos with the most magnificent opportunity they ever had. The U. S. also will feel the economic repercussions as much as any and I fear that hard times are ahead unless the war ends a great deal sooner than I think it will.

Despite the bickering that you may read about I assure you that defense work is going ahead steadily-High goals were set which they are not yet reaching, but there are more ships, planes and war implements and supplies being manufactured right today than can be used up in anything less than a long major war....the mass effort is gigantic and if or when the Japanese decide to get in they will be smothered....

T. T.

MOST INTERESTING

To the Editor:

I have been one of your readers for only the brief period of three months, and now I want to assure you that I shall always remember with feelings of pleasure the only interesting periodical which I have had the pleasure of reading in recent years. I must leave Shanghai now for a period and I hope to be your reader again when I return.

H. H. L.

Shanghai, Feb. 10, 1941

MANCHURIA

To the Editor

Conditions became impossible for us in North Manchuria. The Christians were so intimidated by the military because of their association with missionaries that they suggested that it would be best perhaps for the work if we left. I understand, however, that since we left, conditions have become harder. Our mission is now making a survey of the Hawaiian Islands and is sending young missionaries, who have returned from the Far East, to South America. From what I have seen since returning home, much work is being done on the Government's program....from what I have seen, both American commerce and Christian missions are finished wherever the Japanese establish their control. I extend to **The China Weekly Review** heartiest esteem.

L. C. A.

In U.S.A., December 30, 1941.

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

February 19, 1941

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	12⅛
Amer. Waterworks	5¼
Anaconda Copper	22½
Bethlehem Steel	74¾
Chrysler	64
Elec. Bond & Sh.	3¼
Gen. Motors	40¾
Goodyear T. & R.	17⅛
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	23½
Lockheed Aircraft	20⅞
Mont. Ward	35¼
N. Y. Central	12
Texas Corp	34⅝
U. S. Steel	55⅝

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, Mar.	10.29/29
New York Rubber, Mar.	21.15/15
New York Hides, Mar.	12.65/65
Chicago Wheat, May	79⅝/79¾
Chicago Corn, May	61⅝/61⅝
New York Sugar, No. 4, Mar.	0.68B/69½A

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Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Vol. 95 Shanghai, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1941 No. 12

U.S. AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS SHOULD STOP CRYING "WOLF!"

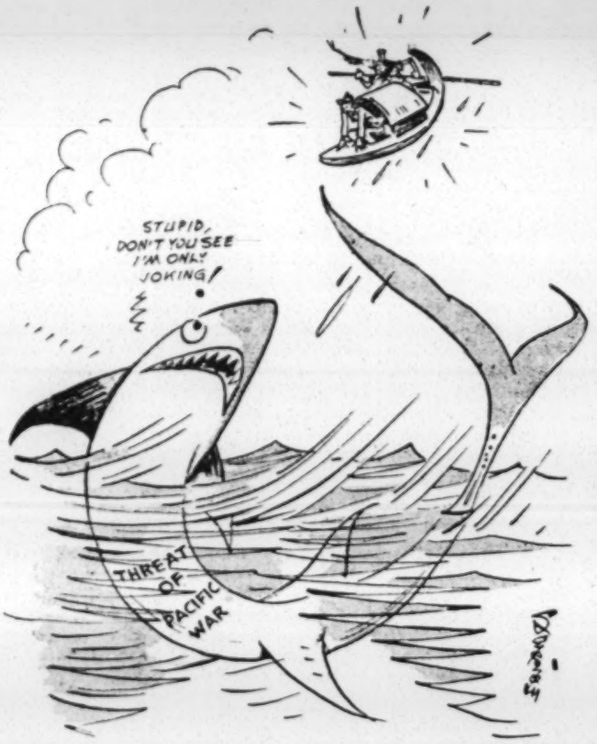
AMERICAN and British nationals in the Far East have just passed through a nerve-shattering fortnight from which only long association with crises and suspense enabled them to emerge with the admirable appearance of calmness that truly distinguishes them. It must be confessed however, that the recent ordeal required all their efforts to avoid adding anything to the panic to which the Orient approached closely, and it is more to their credit than to their Governments' that they did so. It is high time that the British and American Governments brought to an end this nonsense of crying "Wolf!"—had they any consideration for those who have built up and maintained in the face of every obstacle those interests for the protection of which they professed themselves last week concerned enough to make war on Japan, they would have done so long ago.

Either the crisis last week was sufficiently grave to order the evacuation of nationals, or it was not. In fact, it can be boiled down to the simpler argument of either there was a crisis or there was not. If there was not a crisis then, there is none now. If there was a crisis, then the political situation in the Far East being unchanged, the crisis though postponed still remains, and the need for evacuation therefore also remains. The Governments of Great Britain and the United States have gone so far as to recognize a state of crisis by "advising" evacuation of nationals whose presence in the Far East is "not essential." The definition of essentiality, the means of evacuation and the care of evacuees once they have left the Far East were for the nationals concerned to worry about; if the worst had come to the worst, then Downing Street and Washington would have been in a position to indulge in a hand-washing ceremony over the plight of thousands of women and children who might have been caught in the storm that is still brewing. They had been "advised."

It is an axiom that no person is "essential" anywhere, and logically the evacuation "advice" therefore applies to every British and American national in the Far East, which of course is a fantastic idea. It is, however, no more fantastic than the idea of the British Government advising Britons to evacuate only 48 hours after *Reuter*, generally an inspired channel of British Government opinion, cabled to Shanghai that "Allied circles in London, which are usually well-informed, feel at the moment that the crisis is not immediate," while on the same day, February 15, in the British *North China Daily News* appeared an editorial which very rightly condemned the "unreasoning panic" which "seems to have been caused by a number of occurrences which alarmists, and others seeking to wrest enormous profits....showed up in an incorrect light." It was also, much less fantastic than the publication of the British "advice" when it was known to every Tom, Dick and Harry along the China coast that there was not possibly enough shipping available to carry out that evacuation in a reasonable space of time.

The question of financing evacuation, however, is one that concerns most those who are even perfectly willing to cooperate with their Governments. Hongkong is no longer open to evacuees; British women and children sent to Manila from the Crown Colony some time ago are being ordered to Australia against the violent protests of themselves and their husbands; Americans are being discouraged from entering Honolulu; and it is obvious that Singapore is no place to which to evacuate women and children. There is, therefore, the choice of Australia, Canada or the United States, and by those fortunate persons whose incomes are on a gold or sterling base, there is no particular objection

"A Nightmare—Was It?"



North China Daily News

to be raised against this. By far the vast majority of Britons and Americans in the Far East, however, are not on foreign currency salaries; they are being paid in Chinese national currency and on a scale which makes ridiculous the notion of attempting to maintain their families abroad even if they could afford the fares necessary to get them out of Shanghai.

Already beset by anxiety as they are, the uncertainty of these British and American nationals, was not eased by the arrival in Singapore on Wednesday of large forces of Australian troops and British heavy bombers, whose sole purpose is only too obvious.

It is the bounden duty of their Governments to relieve the Orient's occidental white collar class of some of the extraordinarily heavy burdens which have been placed upon them, and the most practical method of doing this would be to make a clear-cut statement on the evacuation question. Either British and American non-essential nationals should be ordered out of the East, with the British and American Governments bearing their share of the financial responsibility, or they should be told flatly that the past fortnight's performance was simply a colossal political bluff.

While all panic is unreasoning, and therefore to be condemned, a good healthy appreciation of the situation which still confronts the Far East is to be encouraged. As pointed out previously, the world situation, apart from the ominous development of a non-aggression pact between Bulgaria and Turkey, which removed a barrier from Hitler's path through the Balkans to the rear of his

whipped Italian toady partners in Albania by means of a flank attack on Greece, was unchanged in its essentials. The British successes in Africa continued to sweep the Italians out of mile after mile of country and from Cyrenaica, a drive was being made into Tripolitania, the western half of Libya. Italian reversals in Eritrea and Abyssinia added fuel to the fire of Hitler's hate and made more necessary than ever a diversion in the Far East. The visit of British parachute troops to Italian soil and the shelling of Genoa by the British Navy, both particularly daring exploits, embarrassed Mussolini as much as his setbacks in Albania and Africa; Hitler was again only partially successful in his attempts to place a completely pro-Nazi Government in power in Italy, even although he did succeed in getting Admiral Darlan made Vice-Premier in the post which Petain previously had abolished. Britain's growing air power was reflected in an almost continuous series of assaults on Nazi-occupied areas of the Continent —and her watchful fear of an invasion attempt by the particular attention paid by bombers to the Channel coast line. In the Orient, Japan found herself just about whence she set out almost two weeks ago.

Japan—Blitz or Bluff?

Whether or not behind Japan's movements were plans actually to attempt a *Blitzkrieg* on further territory while holding off a war with America and Britain, or plans to merely carry her "bluffkrieg" of trade-concessions into a stalemate it became apparent last week that Tokyo was having all it could do to quiet war scares. An historic axiom began repeating itself, that war machines have never been extensively prepared against each other without a conflict resulting in similar proportions.

It also became more apparent that Japan's Axis Alliance had given her a choice of two models to imitate,—one at each end of the Axis. Were she to follow the tutoring of Germany and strike when Hitler did, as had been widely contemplated, her success would have depended upon the much doubted possibility of a Nazi invasion keeping the attention of the Anglo-American bloc focussed on the Atlantic. Had she followed the lead of Italy and stretched her untested war machine too far, her "sphere" probably would have been revealed as snowball that gathered its size only to melt away.

Events which conbributed to Japan's dilemma included:

The Netherlands East Indies announced with formidable backing from Washington's three-way conference between Cordell Hull, Lord Halifax, and Dutch Minister Dr. A London, that the Indies would "fight aggression". Without notice they ordered Dutch ships to ports of safety, last week only later releasing some to return to normal runs;

Reinforcement of British and American evacuation advice and the reported concentration (later denied) of 20,000 troops and 150 planes in Malaya near Thailand. Other active preparations included the mining of Singapore waters, transfer of Australian bombing squadrons from Singapore to Malaya, and an "economic offensive" restricting Thai exports of oil, rice, lead, and rubber;

Negative French strategy obstructing the Japanese in Indo-China included blocking attempts to land military equipment and aviation gasoline in Saigon, coupled with new "import association" decrees in Hanoi, reserving what authority is possible to the French.

Japanese Moves

Japanese moves, on the surface at least less threatening and aggressive than in any of the past few weeks, were:

The Japanese Cabinet Information Board announcement to its nationals in North and South America that they should be "undisturbed by irresponsible and sensational reports" of impending war, and that "both Japanese and American Governments were doing everything within their power to prevent the situation from coming to such a pass." (In spite of this, Japanese were evacuating the N.E.I., according to *Domei* on Tuesday).

The solicitous stance of Japan's wandering military observer, Chief of the Military Mission to Indo-China, Major-General Raishiro Sumita, who, as he arrived in Bangkok to press relations with Thai leaders, was quoted as saying, "I don't expect any serious developments in East Asia in the near future."

The official acknowledgment by Vice-Minister Chuichi Ohashi on Tuesday of the N.E.I. representatives in the current economic negotiations as being responsible to the Netherlands' Government in London, whose position was "now very clear", according to further *United Press* reports quoting Japanese sources in Batavia.

Whether "blitz" or "bluff", however, word still circulated that Japanese warships were patrolling near Thai ports, that "unimpeachable" sources had told the *United Press* "Siam has already agreed to give Japanese naval and air bases in Thailand", and that further Japanese demands against the French in Hanoi to lift the trade restrictions were being accompaied by concentrations of 600 of Tokyo's warplanes in bases on Hainan and Waichow Island, together with their expeditionary "maintenance" force equipped for 90,000 in the same island group.

The Netherlands East Indies announcement that they would "fight aggression", which came on Monday from U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull following his con-

"INTRODUCING THE "NEW ORDER" - THE BOSS' SON"

Daily Herald, London

Von Ribbenrop presents Hitler's son, labeled "New Order" to the lady guests, including Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria.

THE GLORY THAT IS GREECE —— THE GRANDEUR THAT WAS ROME

Daily Herald, London

Mussolini, the assassin of France, who met his downfall in Africa and Albania, is shown slinking about the ruins of ancient Rome. The adjoining panel depicting modern, victorious Greece speaks for itself.

ference with British and Dutch Ministers in Washington, was far more potent in meaning than was French Indo-China's attempts to produce oral integrity out of a capitulated homeland. Of the two other nations included in the conference, America established a verbal diplomatic position whereby any aggression against the N.E.I. would be considered cause for putting her own vast defense machine into use, while British successes in the Near East had made possible decidedly more man and moral power for the defense of Singapore and Malayan bases.

"New Order In Europe-And Asia"

British Noon Bulletin, Shanghai.

N.E.I. Improves Defenses

Nor was the Netherlands East Indies an easy prey to either economic or military penetration. Hard-headed Dutch economic policies, the like of which gave New York its Knickerbocker history, were maintained in the terms of N.E.I. Finance chief van Mook's statement that the Indies would entertain no negotiations which envisaged "inclusion of the N.E.I. in Japan's Asian sphere of co-prosperity."

Militarily, the Dutch islands have a unique "torpedo boat" navy, of the type which has proved effective enough to have been adopted extensively for harbor defense by all sea powers except Japan. A *United Press* survey on February 11 pointed out the potency of this fleet, and that many more new "sea-scorpions" were sliding down the runways in the naval dockyards of Sourabaya. "The vessels are armed with two 18-inch torpedo tubes," the report read, "four machine-guns mounted on double swivels, and have a top speed of 40 knots. The hulls are steel overall, and are powered by three airplane motors enabling triple screws."

The Dutch Navy does not depend on large ships, but a number of modern British-type destroyers are based at Sourabaya, and 18 up-to-date submarines are on patrol. For an air arm, the N.E.I. boasts a rapidly increasing force of flying boats from America, manned by a nucleus of 200 airmen who escaped from Holland when Germany invaded the homeland. Arms export licenses granted the N.E.I. during December amounted to US$3,740,908 worth of fighting planes, a third of which has been delivered, and recent *United Press* reports state that the Straits Settlements obtained orders amounting to US$10,250,751.

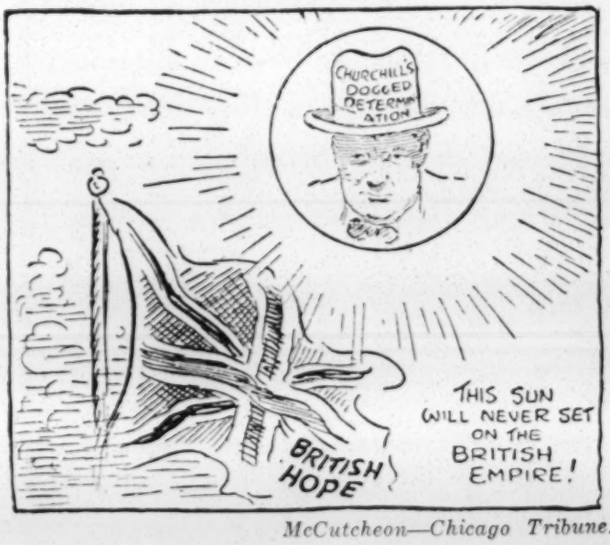
When the Netherlands Admiralty decree ordering all ships to return to neutral southern waters was issued Sunday, conjecture arose as to the possibility of Japan having given the N.E.I. an ultimatum. Whether or not there was fear of one, and the Dutch wished to keep a step ahead of Japan, the ultimatum was denied, and the decree was revised, with no explanation on either side. One ship, the "Tjitjalengka", which had been ordered out of Shanghai without unloading its cargo of rice and rubber, was allowed o remain and unload, while others were told to keep close to home ports.

WELL AND TRULY SUMMED UP

The most sane and concise summation of the Far Eastern situation has been furnished by the doorman of the Japanese Embassy in London, the Columbia Broadcasting System said last Saturday. The doorman according to the *United Press*, summed up the situation as follows: "Yesterday we thought maybe we go. Today we think maybe we stay."

Regarding the French strategy of hampering Japanese infiltration of Indo-China, thereby obstructing whatever plans were underway to make use of the "pay territory", *Domei* reports on February 14 were concerned over the "anti-Nippon aspect of the new decree of the French Government at Hanoi placing import authority in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce". Under this decree, all imports into French Indo-China will require a Governor-General's permit, which will be given to each import association. According to *Domei*, these associations have been formed without sufficient acknowledgment of Japanese interests.

"Never Sets"



McCutcheon—Chicago Tribune.

Lord Haw-Haw Has Exposed Himself

Lord Haw-Haw, long listed as Britain's most annoying "invisible mosquito", who recently has become familiar to Shanghai residents through the recording of his radio broadcast speeches here over the Nazi radio, has exposed himself in a recent book "Twilight Over England." According to *Time* the book is interesting only for its preface, which contains a self-exposure of the author. His real name is William Joyce, now Germanized to *Frohlich*. His father was Irish, his mother British and himself a New Yorker. He was born in 1906 and educated by Jesuits in Ireland, became a Fascist in 1923 joined up with the British Fascist "Dictator" Mosley in 1933. He was twice arrested for assaulting citizens in political brawls and once received a serious facial scar in a street fight. He hopped to Germany just before war was declared in 1939 and immediately began hurling radio denunciations of England over the Nazi radio in "accents more Oxonian than the Isis," according to the writer in *Time*. His mostly developed theme is that the Jews "have done Imperial Britain in." The writer in *Time* said that Lord Haw-Haw's effectiveness has decreased as the war became more serious—which may explain why the Nazis have decided to bring his records to Shanghai for re-broadcasting here. His identity was first exposed by his deserted wife in Sussex, who recognized his voice as that of her run-away husband's.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott Retires After Forty-Three Years With St. John's—Prof. Sung Takes Helm

WHEN, on February 1, Dr. Francis Lister Hawks Pott handed the office of President of St. John's University over to Prof. William Z. L. Sung, an important era in the University's history came to an end. For 43 years, Dr. Pott guided the destiny of St. John's, watching it grow from a small middle school to a great university comparable in scholastic achievements with institutions of higher learning abroad.

A Lithuanian Jew, who became a Christian and a bishop in the American Episcopal Church, founded St. John's University in 1879. He was Bishop Schereschewsky who not only translated the Bible into Chinese but also introduced modern educational methods into a China then tightly bound by the ancient traditional classic ideas of learning.

Acting President of St. John's

Prof. William Z. L. Sung

When the good Bishop opened his college that first September, it had only middle school standing and boasted but 49 students who had come by canal boat by way of Soochow creek to the campus at Jessfield. The second term, the number had grown to 71.

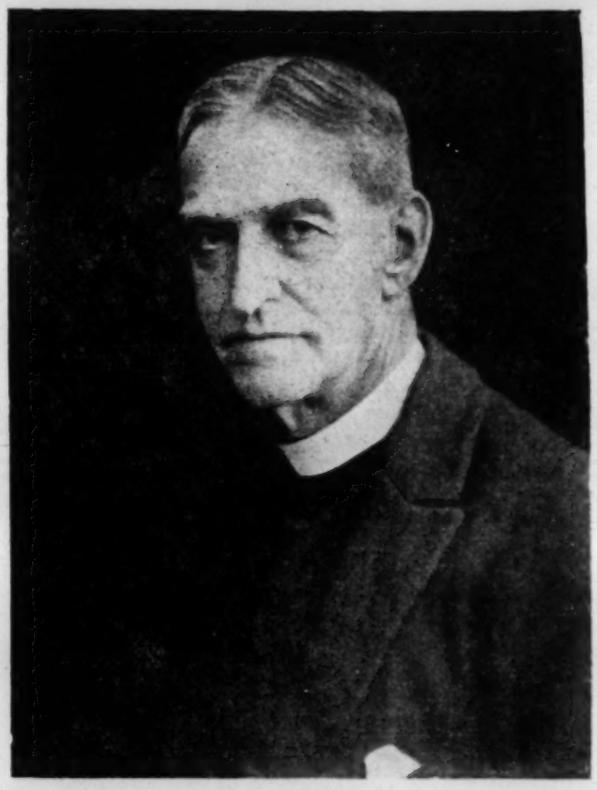
There is now only one building still standing on the campus which was there when Dr. Pott arrived in China. This is the College Chapel, erected in 1884, which also serves as the Pro-Cathedral.

Dr. Pott became Headmaster in 1888, but it was not until 1891 that it was possible to begin work of college grade with a few students willing to continue their studies after completing the middle school course. The first class, consisting of three members, was graduated in 1895.

Now an old and established institution, the University was, at the beginning of its career, a radical innovation in China. St. John's was a pioneer in education. It taught English; it emphasized the natural sciences in a day when the classics were still in flower; and most revolutionary of all, it urged the students to discard their "stateliness" and take part in organized athletics.

By 1896, the College had developed so far that re-organization was necessary and Dr. Pott was appointed President, a post which he held until his retirement this year. In the same year, the Medical School which was founded in 1880 by Dr. H. W. Boone became the Medical School of St. John's University. Since 1914, the School, by an arrangement between the trustees of the Pennsylvania Medical School and the trustees of the University, has been known as "The Pennsylvania Medical School, being the Medical Department of St. John's University," with Dr. J. C. McCracken as Dean.

Retired



Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott

There are now six schools in the University. Most widely attended is the School of Arts and Sciences. The School of Theology, which also came in for re-organization in 1896, has graduated two bishops of the Chinese Church, the Rt. Rev. T. K. Shen of Shensi and the Rt. Rev. Y. Y. Tsu of South China. The Sze Sao-Tseng School of Civil Engineering was started through a gift from one of the University's most prominent alumni, Dr. S. K. Alfred Sze. The other schools included in the University are the Graduate School and the Middle School.

As the academic standard of the College advanced, it became desirable to grant degrees to the graduates. The College, in 1906, was therefore incorporated in the District of Columbia as St. John's University and authorized to confer degrees upon its graduates.

A view of St. John's University

With the passing of years, the University, enriched by gifts from grateful alumni and philanthropic persons in America, increased in physical size and in the number of its students. By 1918, it was necessary to separate the Middle School from the College. Mr. J. R. Norton was appointed Headmaster of the School which, while still connected with the University, has its own organization. In 1924, the Middle School moved into its present premises on a site formerly occupied by the girls' school, St. Mary's Hall.

Not all of the University's history has been clear sailing. The troubled years of China's political life were echoed in the academic halls. In 1927, the College and Middle Schools were forced to close, but their work was carried on in rented buildings in Shanghai by members of the College and Middle School faculties in an association known as the Ting Mao Tutorial Institute.

Ten years later, the campus at Jessfield again became unsafe due to the Sino-Japanese hostilities and the University moved its instruction into the city, at the Continental Emporium Building. Here the University carried on, in an intimate relationship with three other missionary institutions—Hangchow Christian College, Soochow University, and the University of Shanghai—its work of educating China's youth. The four schools joined together under the name of the Associated Christian Colleges (in Shanghai), an association which still continues, although St. John's, since September, 1940, has carried on all of its classes at the campus at Jessfield.

The influence of St. John's University upon the development of China has been great. Many of those persons now most active in the building of the Chinese nation are graduates or former students at St. John's. It is estimated that the total number of students who have studied in the college is more than 5,000, and the total number of graduates of the college departments is 1,628. The Middle School of St. John's University has had approximately 3,070 students since it was founded, and the total number of Middle School graduates is 2,071.

The man most responsible for the continued growth and prosperity of St. John's University is Dr. Hawks Pott, probably the best known educator in China and a writer of ability as well as a noted Chinese scholar. Dr. Pott was educated at Trinity School, New York City, Columbia University, L.H.B., and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, B.D., 1886. He holds honorary degrees from Trinity College, Hartford, D.D., 1900; University of Edinburgh, D.D., 1900, and Columbia University, S.T.D., 1929.

To succeed Dr. Pott, Mr. William Z. L. Sung was appointed Acting-President of the University and the Rev. Francis A. Cox was appointed Chancellor. The announcements were made by Bishop W. P. Roberts representing the board of trustees of the University in the United States.

The new Acting-President of the University is a third generation Christian, the son of the first Chinese Bishop of the Sheng Kung Hui, the Rt. Rev. T. S. Sung. He has been associated with St. John's for 30 years, first in the Middle School, then in the College from which he graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1919.

An excellent athlete, he was persuaded by Dr. Pott to become head of the department of physical education. This led to a year of study in the United States at Oberlin College.

In 1928, he was appointed Dean of the College of Arts and Science. The following year, he again went to America, this time to study University Administration in Columbia University. He returned the next year with the Master of Arts degree. Continuing his position as Dean, he was appointed Vice-President, and has held both positions up to the present time.

The new Chancellor, the Rev. Francis A. Cox, has been attached to the University since 1928 when he became a member of the Board of Directors of the University. Rev. Cox was trained as a lawyer, receiving his A.B. from the University of North Carolina and his LL.B. from the University of Virginia. Until 1917, he practiced law in Raleigh, North Carolina.

With America's entrance into the World War, the young lawyer served in the U.S. Army as Lieutenant and Captain in the Field Artillery Overseas until 1919 when he entered the Virginia Theological Seminary from which he graduated in 1921. He arrived in China the same

A group of present-day students—most of those shown in this picture are children of Chinese who reside abroad, who have been sent to St. John's University to acquire a modern education under native environment.

year as a member of the American Church Mission, residing in Soochow until 1937 when he became Archdeacon of the Diocese of Shanghai.

Upon the shoulders of these two men, Acting-President Sung and Chancellor Cox, devolves the responsibility of carrying on the work of Christian education in China begun 52 years ago by Bishop Schereschewsky and continued for more than four decades by Dr. Francis Lister Hawks Pott. St. John's University is now a great and venerated institution, and it is to be expected that it will continue to grow and flourish for many years to come.

B. W.

Information for Gentlemen "Who Always Know Their Liquor"

For several days recently the local foreign newspapers printed a classifield ad. which started out, "Qualified Distiller Wanted, etc." Since the ad. ran for several days it was suggested that the local distillery industry must be "looking up." This is not an unnatural situation for numerous reasons, the two most important being: First, the exchange situation makes it practically impossible to import fresh stocks of alcoholic beverages, except at prohibitive prices which the local liquor-drinking public probably would be unable to pay. The other reason, even more potent, is that the European War, with its blockades and embargoes, has made shipping space too valuable to be used for such products. Foreign wholesale liquor houses on the China coast naturally prepared for this situation by importing large reserve stocks before the situation became critical, but there was a limit to this too.

An example of this situation is provided by the shortage of French wines and brandies. Certain brandies are impossible to obtain and several types of cheap wines, previously imported for the comsumption of local French troops—and others not so particular about brands—are now unobtainable at any price.

A recent annual report of a large American importer of alcoholic beverages from Europe stated that "importations of vermouth, wines and cognac brandy from France and Italy have been suspended."

In the face of this situation it is natural that clever and ingenious persons, Chinese and foreigners, should engage in the production of beverages which previously were imported. Since quite good beer is produced in Shanghai, there probably is no logical reason why whisky cannot also be produced from local and imported materials—to which there can be no logical objection, at least so long as one restricts the subject to the manufacturing technique. To paraphrase an old saying, "All whiskey is bad, only some is worse." The point we wish to make is that there is no particular reason why Shanghai shouldn't have a distillery industry as well as a brewery industry, or a "shaoshing" industry, the last mentioned being the widely-consumed Chinese wine which is served in thimble-size cups at native banquets.

Shanghai has long had a factory where large quantities of the popular Russian vodka is produced.

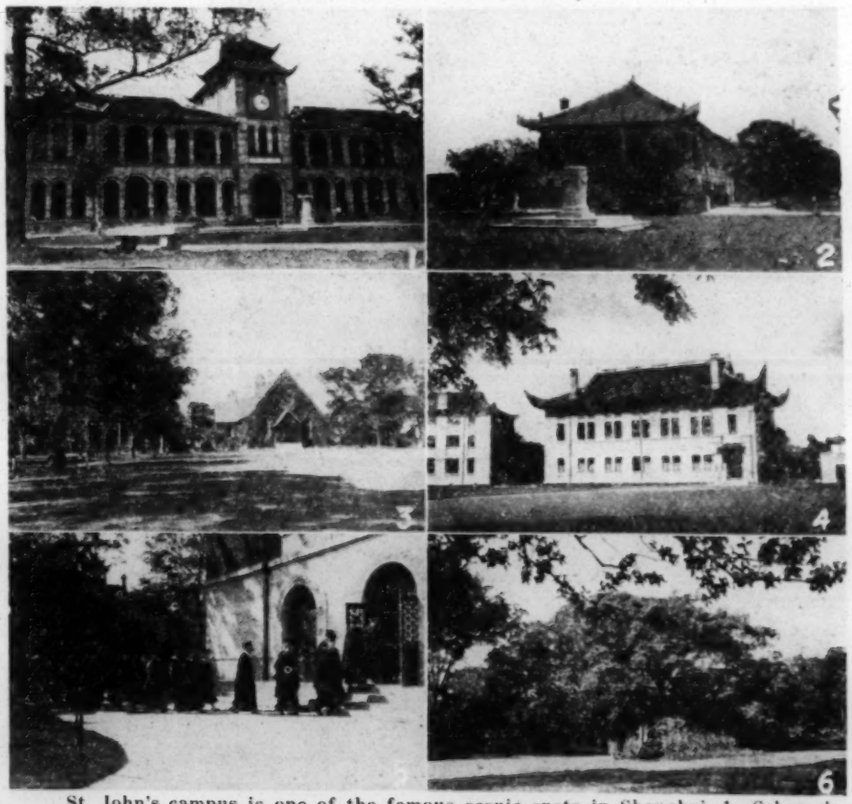
But while there may be an opportunity here, provided by the war situation, for the local production of alcoholic beverages similar to the brands previously imported from Europe, it cannot be overlooked that the opportunity also is provided for the making of imitations of once-popular brands by utilizing chemicals to produce concoctions which may have a similar color, or even taste, but which are poisonous when consumed. The drinking public in Shanghai—and that's quite a broad term—has long been familiar with "Hongkew" whiskey, produced from cheap Japanese-made or synthetic alcohol, with added chemicals, the resulting mixture having a stimulating effect on the undertaking business. American drinkers who managed to survive the prohibition era will know what we mean.

Something, obviously, should be done about this production and sale of spurious liquors in the foreign settlements. If the foreign police have standing orders to arrest opium, morphine and heroin peddlars, they obviously should be able to deal with sellers of poison whiskey in similar fashion. The police ought to know about it because these fake beverages, often sold in refilled bottles, are to be found in practically all of the bars. It is said that the higher-class, or more expensive bars only adulterate their popular brands by adding water or other harmless liquids. But the low-class bars, which classification covers most of the dispensers of alcoholic beverages in the city, go the whole way and sell all kinds of synthetic poison from bottles which once contained products from countries which have laws against the sale of products injurious to human health.

There is only one thing which, allegedly, may prevent police action. The reason is suggested by a happening in Tientsin several years ago. The police in the British Concession arrested a man of Greek nationality on the charge of manufacturing "bad" whiskey and wine, which were being sold in bars catering to soldiers and sailors. When the case came up in court, the accused testified—and produced indisputable evidence—that he had purchased the ingredients of his spurious wines from certain well known wholesale liquor dealers. The case against the Greek was dropped!

There is one certain—and obvious—way of protecting oneself against poison resulting from consumption of synthetic liquors, but since the readers of this journal are supposed to be of average or better-than-average intelligence, we will refrain from mentioning it.

Attractive St. John's Campus



St. John's campus is one of the famous scenic spots in Shanghai. 1—Schereschewsky Hall, erected in memory of the founder of the University; 2—Soo Ngoo Memorial Social Hall, erected in memory of the late Mrs. Pott. (Miss Soo Ngoo Wong) first wife of Dr. Pott, who died several years ago. Mrs. Pott was a noted Chinese woman; the present Mrs. Pott was Miss Emily Georgiana Cooper. 3—Pro-Chapel on St. John's campus, where many students were baptised in the Christian faith; and where many wedding ceremonies were solemnized 4—The Cooper Memorial Gymnasium; 5—Graduates entering the Social Hall, which was dedicated to Soo Ngoo, the late Mrs. Pott; 6—The famous camphorwood tree on the Campus, the only one of the species in this section of China.

ADMIRALS OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET

Rear Admiral Ernest Joseph King

Rear Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel

Admiral Thomas Charles Hart

Time-Wide World Photos

Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announced on Feb. 1 a general reorganization of the U. S. Navy's High Command, which was generally recognized as a move designed to put the Navy on a wartime footing ready for all eventualities. The magazine Time referring to the new development said, "If war comes, this is likely to be the new command and this the new organization under which the Navy will fight." Under the new arrangement, the Atlantic Patrol Force, after Feb. 1, became the Atlantic Fleet, consisting of 125 vessels, led by the three battleships, New York, Arkansas and Texas. The commander will be Rear Admiral Ernest Joseph King, who will take his orders direct from Washington.

The Pacific Fleet, America's main naval force, stationed at Honolulu, will be commanded by Rear Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, highest seagoing job in the U. S. Navy. He succeeds Admiral James Otto Richardson, who has returned to the Navy Department at Washington. Admiral Kimmel's flagship will be the Pennsylvania. Admiral Thomas Charles Hart, well known in Shanghai and on the China coast, will continue in command of the Pacific Fleet, based at Manila Bay. Admiral Hart is known as a submarine expert. He is 63 years old and scheduled for retirement, but may be continued in command due to his knowledge of the situation in the Orient.

National City Bank Maintains Foreign Service Despite War

While it has been necessary to reduce somewhat the activities of branches of the National City Bank in the Far East due to the war situation the institution has continued to operate effectively, according to the annual report of the head office in New York, held on Dec. 31. Copies of the report were received in Shanghai last week. The cessation of trade on the upper Yangtsze River necessitated the consolidation of the Hankow branch with Shanghai.

Aside from damage experienced by the London branch due to a Nazi air raid, the bank has suffered no losses of consequence, although operating branches under war conditions in Spain, Far East, Belgium, France and England. Experience gained through the operation of 66 foreign offices in 23 countries under extra-ordinary conditions had "revealed the integrity which leads responsible businessmen everywhere to make the greatest possible effort to meet their obligations, even under most unfavorable conditions," stated the report.

Owing to the impossibility of doing business with Belgium, the Brussels branch was discontinued, but in France the Paris affiliate was moved to the south of France prior to the German occupation of Paris. Limited operations are, however, still conducted in Paris. Branches in South American countries enjoyed a substantial increase in activity. Credits extended to the Latin American countries by the U. S. Government had enabled those countries to cope with difficulties created by the war and at the same time had assisted in maintaining opportunities in that area for American business.

Gordon S. Rentschler, the new Chairman of the Board, who was elected following the death of James H. Perkins on July 12 last year, presided at the annual meeting. He said that the war, now expanded into a world conflict, had become the dominating influence in every foreign area where the bank operated. Its implications for the United States had become the Bank's primary national concern, he declared. In this connection the officers and directors recognized two major responsibilities: One is to safeguard funds entrusted to the Bank, and the other to give utmost aid to the national defense program. The policy followed with regard to foreign activities had been to "shrink down our possible exposure in war or threatened areas, while maintaining essential services to customers, the majority of whom are Americans doing business abroad." The devotion of the staff in the trying period had been mothing short of miraculous, Mr. Rentschler declared.

Domestically the Bank had actively participated in the financing of the national defense program, through the furnishing of funds for construction of plants, primary supply contracts, subcontracts and other businesses more remotely affected, and through cooperation with governmental authorities in working out a new form of bankable contract for emergency plant facilities. The new form of contract made possible a greater use of bank credit in financing the defense effort.

The National City Bank earned a profit of US$18,169,-449.14 in 1940 as compared with earnings of US$17,642,-169.32 in 1939. Dividends totaling U.S.$6,200,000 were paid, with US$2,000,000 added to surplus and $757,350.81 carried to undivided profits. The remaining $2,500,000 was added to reserves as a precautionary measure in view of disturbed world conditions. At the year's end surplus stood at $64,500,000 and undivided profits at $15,775,935.04. The Bank operates 69 branches in Greater New York alone, the most recent branch being opened in the modern housing development at Parkchester, which was built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the Borough of the Bronx. The new development will be a city in itself with a population from 40,000 to 50,000.

The domestic division of the Bank had 477,000 active accounts of depositors at the end of 1940. These range from large balances carried by leading corporations to the moderate size checking accounts of individuals. Of the branch accounts over 90% were under $5,000. Of 322,000 deposit accounts in the compound interest department, over 90% were under $1,000. The Bank maintains Federal Deposit Insurance and the employes are subject to Social Security laws, with old age benefits and unem-

ployment insurance. The Bank also grants leave of absence for military service and pays each man one month's pay upon departure. All pension rights are preserved under the group insurance plan and men called to service will be re-employed when returning from national service.

The condensed statement of condition at the end of 1931 shows assets and liabilities of US$3,095,466,387.07. The report also contains the statement of subsidiaries, including City Bank Farmers Trust Company. The National City Bank was established in 1812 and has its head office at 55 Wall Street.

U.S. Rounds Up Aliens — Nazis Expel Diplomats

By refusing to renew their visitors' visas, the U. S. Government, in effect, forced the departure from the United States of a German student named Karl Scheuring, 18-years old, who had styled himself a "good Nazi," and an Austrian-born Hungarian Princess. Scheuring, who was a student at the University of Denver, departed from San Francisco for Japan on Dec. 26. The Princess was Stephanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfurst, a personal friend of Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul-General at San Francisco. The Princess was scheduled to sail from San Francisco, also for Japan on Dec. 21, but actually did not leave until late in January. The charge against the deportees was the spreading of Nazi propaganda in the United States.

Newsweek

U. S. Authorities refused to extend visa of Princess Stephanie, Austrian-born Hungarian, charged with spreading Nazi propaganda in the United States. Princess Stephanie is shown standing with Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul-General at San Francisco. A German student, Karl Scheuring, was also compelled to leave. Both left from San Francisco and are now said to be in Japan.

Simultaneously, while these deportations were taking place on the U.S. West Coast, the Wilhemstrasse demanded the withdrawal of three employes of the U. S. Embassy in Paris; Cecil M. P. Cross, First Secretary, whom the Nazis accused of having harbored a British spy in the Embassy; Leigh W. Hunt, Second Secretary, charged with assisting a British officer to escape from occupied France; and Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, receptionist, who had been detained by the Nazis for 10 days on a similar charge. Secretary Hull admitted the Germans had a right to demand their withdrawal, but emphasized that this didn't imply the State Department believed they were guilty or that the United States recognized de facto German control over Paris.

The State Department announced at practically the same time that visas to enter the United States had been granted to nearly 2,000 anti-Nazi aliens, whose admission had been recommended by various committees. The Department of Justice also announced that 4,180,903 aliens within the United States had sent in their registration forms by Dec. 26 and that the total probably would reach 4,600,000. The registration of aliens resident in the United States—for the first time in the history of the country—was made obligatory by a law recently passed by Congress.

Of interest in connection with the subject of aliens and refugees was the recent establishment in New York of a new magazine called *Decision*, which will be edited by Klaus Mann, son of the Nobel Prizewinner and novelist, Thomas Mann, who was forced to leave Germany because of his political beliefs. He was expelled from Nazi-occupied Czecho-Slovakia and The Netherlands. Among the contributors are many refugee notables, including Dr. Eduard Benes, Stefan Zweig, Thomas Mann.

President's Envoy

Thomas Kwang Newsphotos

Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's Administrative Assistant, arrived in Chungking on the morning of Feb. 7 for the purpose of studying economic conditions in China. Mr. Currie, who crossed the Pacific by Clipper Plane and flew to Chungking on a C. N. A. C. plane from Hongkong carried a letter from the President conveying his personal greetings to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The lower picture shows the crowd at the Chungking airport to welcome Mr. Currie, who was accompanied by another financial and currency expert, Mr. Emile Despres. Both were entertained by President Lin Sen on Feb. 18, the guests including Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. The Sino-American Institute of Cultural Relations was also scheduled to entertain the visitors at a tea party on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, to which government officials, correspondents, businessmen and prominent foreign residents were invited. A Reuter report quoted Mr. Currie as saying that his purpose was to "study China's wartime economic conditions with a view to strengthening China's financial position." Mr. Currie was quoted as saying, "It is impossible for Japan to conquer China." Mr. Currie also conferred with Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador and interviewed Mr. Chow En-lai, leader of the Communist Party in Chungking.

Reports from Washington during the week stated that Wendell Willkie, who recently made a trip to Great Britain, might also visit China in the near future. A further report, from New York on Feb. 17, said that Harry Hopkins, who also made a trip of investigation to Great Britain, would shortly make another trip abroad—either to Japan or South America.

China War Theater Shifts to Hopeh, Kwangtung and Suiyuan as Japanese Drive in Honan Ends in Fiasco

With the Japanese drive in south Honan ended in a fiasco, sporadic Japanese minor offensives were again reported last week in west Hopeh, north Kwangtung and west Suiyuan. Japanese aircraft, meanwhile, still centered their attacks upon the Burma Road and Kunming, the provincial capital of Yunnan.

Engagements in west Hupeh were first reported to have taken place in the areas near Linhokow, where Japanese launched an attack which was repulsed after two days of severe fighting.

Serious fighting was reported also in Central Hupeh, where more than 5,000 Japanese troops at Tanyang, under the cover of aircraft, pushed as far as Yuanan. The city was reported to have changed hands five times, and, according to a **Chinese-American Daily News** report from Chungking, was finally recaptured by the Chinese on the night of February 11. Casualties were said to be heavy on both sides.

Although brought to a standstill, the Japanese drive in Honan, was still in the news last week. According to a special report received in Hongkong by the Chen Yen Pao, an important military conference was held in Hankow, Hupeh, by leading Japanese military officers to discuss the serious reverses met in north Hupeh and south Honan during the previous week.

New Offensive Planned?

The Japanese were reported to have decided to withdraw from the northern section of the Hankow-Canton Railway in south Hupeh and north Hunan and proceed to north Hupeh and south Honan as reinforcements for another offensive along the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

The Japanese campaign in south Honan was believed in Chungking to be merely a preliminary move to forthcoming developments in the South Seas, **Reuter** reported from the capital. The Japanese launched attacks on main concentrations of Chinese threatening Hankow, it was believed, for the purpose of dispersing these troops before withdrawing the main body of Japanese forces from the Yangtze Valley to support a coming move in the southward expansion program. The Japanese presumably hoped that it would take several months for the Chinese forces to organize a counter-attack, during which time it was thought Japan planned to conclude a South Seas campaign.

Informed quarters in Chungking thought there were three possibilities of a new Japanese move: Japan might remain inactive, adopting a watchful waiting policy; she might withdraw troops from China; or she might proceed with the southward expansion program. It was believed that Japan could not adopt a waiting policy, as by the time the United States completed her naval construction program she would be able to dictate her own terms in a Pacific settlement.

No Choice For Japan

Furthermore, Japan, it was held, could not afford to permit prolongation of the Sino-Japanese hostilities at a cost of Y.20,000,000 daily. The European war was so closely linked with Pacific developments that Japan could not remain indifferent to its final outcome. Japan could not withdraw troops from China, which naturally would demand complete evacuation from Chinese territory, probably including Manchuria. Not only would have Japan's sacrifices in three years been in vain, but there certainly would have been a revolution in Japan, it was believed in Chungking.

The only logical course for Japan would appear to be forward, and she might take a gamble by timing her move in the South Seas to coincide with a German move in Europe, Chungking circles believed. The Chinese authorities, these quarters stated, would be watching closely developments of the next two months in Europe and the Pacific, since they were confident that the two wars were inseparable, and they believed that developments in Europe must lead to important developments in the Pacific, while both would certainly affect the outcome of the hostilities in China.

Japanese "mopping-up operations" in northern Kwangtung, according to Japanese reports carried by **Domei**, were launched on February 9 on the south and west bank of the North River. The campaign culminated with the Japanese capture of Lupao, on the West River, west of the Canton-Hankow railway, on February 11. A **Reuter** report on February 15 from Chungking, however, quoting Chinese field despatches from northern Kwangtung, indicated that Japanese attacks there had ceased, and that Chinese forces, after counter-attacks, had recaptured Lupao. Other Chinese units, it was said, were converging on Tamshui, important point along the Hongkong-Siukwan Route, which was captured by the Japanese landing forces on February 4.

Fighting in Suiyuan

After a long lull, Suiyuan Province was again in the war news last week

More Japanese "Culture Drive"

Top—Hospital operated in Kunming which was bombed and largely destroyed by Japanese air-raiders. Lower Left—Christian church, located at West Gate, Kunming, which was also damaged in a recent Japanese air-raid. Lower Right—The Bank of Indo-China, (French) also seriously damaged by Japanese bombers at Kunming.

as reports from Western Suiyuan stated that Japanese troops there launched an attack on February 9 in three columns along the right bank of the Yellow River, in the direction of Sinminpao. Heavy fighting was at present going on in that sector, it was added.

Chinese guerillas operating around lower Yangtze areas in nuisance raids on Japanese communication lines between Shanghai and Nanking went into action again on February 17, when a locomotive and 13 freight cars of a Shanghai-bound freight train from Nanking were dynamited off the rails at Fu Shih Kwang, between Nanking and Soochow.

According to Japanese official sources, none was hurt and the damaged line was immediately repaired. No arrests in connection with the explosion were made, although the Japanese authorities were still making investigations.

The explosion was the second to take place on the Shanghai-Nanking run in the last three months. The last accident, it will be recalled, was on November 29 last year, when nearly 100 persons were killed and as many injured when an out-bound passenger train from Shanghai was dynamited before reaching Soochow.

Burma Road Bombed

Burma Road was again made the target of Japanese air bombardments on February 10 and 12. On the first occasion, a fleet of 12 Japanese planes, coming from the direction of French Indo-China, raided several sections of the Burma Road without success, but on a second occasion, the Japanese claimed to have bombed the previously damaged and unrepaired Kungkuo Bridge spanning the Mekong River on the Burma Road, thus, according to their story, "virtually cutting off the supply route to Chungking".

Kuo Min reported from Kunming that fourteen Japanese planes raided Kunming, provincial capital of Yunnan, on February 9. No great damage was done, but on February 11, Kunming was again visited and godowns west of Kunming, claimed Japanese reports, were heavily bombed.

Anticipating Japanese air raids following the end of the unfavourable weather season, Chungking recently undertook a series of precautionary measures. More than 500 modern, bomb-proof air-raid shelters were reported to have been constructed in Chungking. They are capable of accomodating 350,000 persons. The Executive Yuan, it was also reported, decided to make an additional appropriation for the construction of more airraid dugouts. Instructed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the military and municipal authorities in Chungking decided to evacuate 200,000 of the city's residents towards nearby towns where there were sufficient food supplies. The evacuation was to be completed at a rate of 5,000 persons daily before the end of March.

More On Fourth Army

The New Fourth Army dispute having been brought to a temporary closure, the detailed occurrence of armed clashes between the New Fourth Army and Central Government troops were revealed recently in a belated report from Hongkong. According to this report, more than nine-tenths of the New Fourth Army had crossed the Yangtze before January 1, while left in the south were less than 10,000 people, most of whom were non-combatants. The report went on to say that the most expedient route for the New Fourth troops in south Anhwei to cross the Yangtze would have been to go by way of Fanchang and Wuwei, immediately west of Wuhu. This route however, was said to have been blocked or interrupted by the Central Government troops.

The remaining New Fourth Army people, according to the report, started on January 4, from Yunling, in the district of Kinhsien, which was where the army headquarters were located. They were trapped in areas near Mowling, Southern Anhwei, however. The new Fourth people were said to have tried to dash through, but the surrounding troops grew thicker and thicker. This fight, declared a communist report, the intensity of which has never been equalled since the battle against the Japanese in Shanghai in 1937, lasted day and night from January 6 to 13, with more than 2,000 alleged to have been killed and between 3,000 and 4,000 wounded. More than 2,000 were taken prisoner, with those who succeeded in breaking through the cordon numbering only 2,000. Commander Yeh Ting was wounded and taken prisoner and Deputy Commander Hsiang Ying was wounded and then killed.

The same report says that there are still today more than 100,000 troops of the New Fourth Army north of the Yangtze, in the northern part of Kiangsu and Anhwei. These are said to be intact in spite of the official disbandment.

Nomura Greeted by President Roosevelt With Frank Statement on Unfavorable Developments

"There are unfavorable developments in relations between the United States and Japan which cause us concern," declared President Roosevelt when he welcomed Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, at Washington on February 14.

"I welcome your assurance that in the interests of traditional friendship between our two countries and of the well-being of the American and Japanese peoples you are resolved to do all you can to bring about a better understanding," continued the President.

"I am confident," Mr. Roosevelt stated, "of your devotion to this objective. I feel your long associations with American people especially qualify you for this mission. You may be sure that I and other officials of the Government stand ready at all times to facilitate in every appropriate and practicable way your duties as Ambassador to this country."

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, personally accompanied Admiral Nomura to the White House, instead of the usual protocol official from the State Department, says a *United Press* account of the meeting.

Presenting his credentials, Admiral Nomura pledged himself to do his utmost to obtain a better understanding between the two nations; simultaneously in Tokyo, the Kokumin Shimbun was declaring: 'Washington has gone too far. Now it is too late!" and asserting that the new envoy could do nothing to improve the situation and should not have been sent to the United States, anyhow!

Undoubtedly embarrassed, Admiral Nomura nevertheless put on a smiling front in Washington and told correspondents that the President received him "as an old friend....I was greatly honored."

Admiral Nomura said they had discussed the Far Eastern situation generally, but that he was not free to divulge the details of their conversation to correspondents.

Asked about reports of Japanese Fleet movements southward, the new Ambassador said he had not received any information concerning them, but added some indefinite remarks about merchant ships and warships in waters near Japan.

Most correspondents, said the *United Press*, understood him to mean it was normal for Japanese merchant ships and warships to move "in waters near Japan," but some understood him to mean southern waters, where the movement was reported, are "Japanese waters."

(Continued on Page 423)

"Stepping Stones to—What?"

Chinese magazine Today, published in New York depicts Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, on his way to his new post. Stepping stones are labeled, "Chinese Millions Killed, "Panay Incident," "New Order in Asia," "Threats to America," and "Peace and Friendship," the last mentioned being his present objective.

Far East Must Face Prospect of Serious Food Shortage in Event of Pacific War; Shanghai Position Grave

BY JOHN AHLERS

Modern world society's perpetual problem of maldistribution, with the owners of huge surplus supplies striving desperately to reach no less desperately starving markets, and each failing to meet, has never been worse than it threatens to become this war-racked spring. It is clear that should present international conditions continue, or worsen, as they tend to do, the Americas will be unable to market their huge surplus of foodstuffs in the European continent, while in the Far East the rapidly increasing shortage and rising cost of shipping space already has become a serious obstacle to U. S. traders. Should war break out in the Pacific between Japan and the United States, then the Far East inevitably must lose all remaining hope of securing wheat or flour from either America or Australia; if the South China Sea becomes the theatre of hostilities, then Japan and China will be cut off even from rice imports—an unhappy outlook for the Far East.

Lack of an efficient system of distribution of world supplies is reflected particularly in the case of Shanghai's flour milling industry, second most important industry on the local list. In recent weeks Shanghai flour mills have been compelled to curtail production so heavily that they are now working 24 per cent below capacity, while some of the largest have been compelled to close down completely for lack of raw material. Shanghai's wheat stocks have dropped to the ridiculously low figure of less than 1000 tons, and there are no prospects here of early arrivals of more foreign wheat except for small quantities of American cracked wheat for relief purposes. Local wheat importers have large wheat orders outstanding in Australia—some say, to the extent of about 40,000 tons. But for some time past no shipping space has been available to carry wheat to Shanghai, and these orders may have to be cancelled.

North China recently secured some Australian wheat directly, financed with sums drawn for this purpose from the Chinese Government banks' silver funds in the Tientsin British and French Concessions. Under the Anglo-Franco-Japanese agreement this wheat was to be distributed in "relief" work in North China, but nothing is reliably known about whether or not these imports actually were used for genuine relief purposes. It would appear that they served only to relieve the Peiping Federal Reserve Bank of the necessity of spending some of its ill-gotten foreign exchange funds on importing foodstuffs into North China, and that part of these imports helped to feed Japanese fighting forces. There is no indication that North China, in the near future, will be able to secure any more foreign wheat. Japan last year yielded to North China some wheat milled from Australian wheat, and Japan's future wheat flour exports capacity depends entirely on Japan's future ability to import Australian wheat.

Grave Situation

The foodstuff situation all over China today is grave. In the occupied areas of North China, Japanese pressure has been unable to bring about any substantial increase in Chinese agricultural output, which last year remained on the extraordinary low level of 1939. Chinese peasants under Japanese occupation on the whole prefer to grow just enough for their own requirements. The surpluses which villages yield to urban markets in cereals in particular are exceedingly small. North China has a bigger wheat import demand than ever. South of the Hwai River Valley, rice is the Chinese staple foodstuff, but under Japanese domination rice crops give no sign of any appreciable increase. Moreover, the Japanese continue to ship substantial quantities of rice from China to Japan, which the country can ill afford to spare. One result of this of late has been the increasing shipment of foreign rice from Shanghai to the interior.

Shanghai itself during the past year was dependent almost entirely on foreign rice. During no period of this rice year did local arrivals of inland rice account for more than 10 percent of the local rice supply. Deprived of rice imports, Shanghai would be exposed to the danger of extreme famine. This city requires a monthly supply of some 30,000 tons of rice, and though well stocked in numerous commodities, specially industrial products, Shanghai is not satisfactorily supplied with rice. Present local rice stocks are estimated at some 40,000 tons, sufficient for six weeks. Imports must be continuous in order to secure local sufficiency in foodstuffs.

Shanghai importers have outstanding orders for an estimated 50,000 tons of Burma rice and 30,000 tons of Indo-China rice, but not only are shipping difficulties great—there is positive danger that French Indo-China, during the past two years Shanghai's main supplier of foreign rice will cease to forward Shanghai any rice in the near future. French Indo-China rice exports were placed under an embargo at the beginning of this month, and only Shanghai orders already confirmed were excepted. It seems that Indo-China has to grant priority in rice purchase to Japan.

Japan in Need

Japan is in bad need of rice for although last year's rice harvest in the Island Empire was not as small as the 1939 crop, it was far below normal, and so was the carry forward in rice stocks. Japan clearly has lost as one of the unfavorable repercussions of the China war, her former self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, and for the remainder of hostilities must remain dependent on foreign wheat and rice in order to feed her people. Shortage of farm labor and fertilizer in Japan has gradually assumed such a threat that even excellent weather conditions no longer allow the Tokyo Government to hope for a restoration of pre-war crop levels. The same applies to Korea and Formosa, formerly the chief granaries of Japan.

Rice consumption in Japan has been rationed; the consumption of unpolished rice is being promoted officially; waste of rice is being combatted even in the dining cars of the Japanese Railways—but Japan's import demand remains big. Experts estimate that Japan this calendar year will have to secure at least 1,200,000 tons of foreign rice, whereof thus far she has secured but 200,000 tons. She will have to import another 1,200,000 tons, i.e., about 80,000 tons monthly. As far as large quantities of rice may be extorted by political and military pressure under spurious barter arrangements from French Indo-China and Thailand, such rice imports may not confront Japanese foreign exchange reserves with unsolvable problems. In Burma, however, Japan has to continue buying against good hard cash, and the necessity of large-scale rice imports imposes a heavy strain on Japan's mercantile marine which already is short of bottom space. A quantity of 1,000,000 tons of rice represents, roughly calculated, some 200 shiploads.

It is obvious, in these circumstances, that open war in the Eastern Pacific would confront Japan, Japanese-occupied China and Shanghai with most critical foodstuff supply problems. Japan's frequently demonstrated practice of extracting for her own requirements all sorts of food and other supplies from Shanghai and the occupied areas' interior, howevermuch needed over here, forebodes ill for the Far Eastern Continent. Large Free China areas, on the other hand, as regards food supplies this year are not much better off than occupied China. After three war years of excellent rice and wheat harvests, unfavorable weather conditions last year resulted in a big reduction of agricultural production in some of Free China's most populous parts, and in particular in Szechuen Province. The Chinese National Government also has to cope with serious problems of food supply adjustment, which have not yet been solved.

For Relief Of Needy

Part of a shipment of 20,000 bags of American cracked wheat which arrived on the steamer Collingsworth recently for distribution to persons who have been impoverished from the Sino-Japanese conflict. The shipment amounted to 500 tons, and further consignments are expected, according to report. In the accompanying article, Mr. John Ahlers points out that Shanghai's wheat stocks have reached the record low level of less than 1000 tons. Quantities are on order in Australia but may not become available owing to lack of shipping facilities. Should war break out in the Pacific, Mr. Ahlers declares, the Far East would face a grave food shortage.

British Woman, Austrian Watchman First Victims as Inter-Gang War Flares Up in Attack on Farren's

Long anticipated, inter-gang warfare flared up in Shanghai last week and claimed as its first victims a British woman and an Austrian watchman, both of whom were brutally murdered in a terrorist attack on Farren's internationally notorious luxury gambling hell in Great Western Road, shortly after midnight Saturday. The shooting was a cold-blooded affair carried out by a mob of Mauser wielding Koreans employed by a rival gambling organization, believed to be headed by Jack (Slot-Machine) Riley, American fugitive from justice, a Briton who is reported to have been connected once with boxing promotion in Shanghai, a musician of doubtful reputation and nationality, and the usual Japanese army men and carpet-baggers. Riley, it will be recalled, was charged, among other crimes, of operating gambling devices at Farren's.

Miss Alice Daisy Simmons, partner in the Shanghai brokerage firm of that name headed by her father, was the woman victim, while the watchman, an employee of Farren's and but recently arrived in Shanghai after fleeing the Nazi terror in his own country, was Walter Lunzer. Miss Simmons, according to her friends, was not gambling when she was shot, but had been in the roulette room on the first floor of Farren's for about five minutes watching the play.

The Koreans, dressed in foreign clothes and variously estimated to have numbered between five and ten, made their way into the entrance to the ballroom on the ground floor of Farren's shortly after midnight without arousing suspicion. Apparently at a given signal, they split into two groups, one of them covering the ballroom and the other proceeding upstairs by the single entrance to the gambling rooms, where a large crowd was gathered around the tables. Drawing their Mausers, the gang then shouted wildly, meanwhile firing several shots into the roof. Shots echoed from the ballroom below.

Panic ensued in both the gambling rooms and the ballroom. Patrons who were not frozen with sheer terror dived under tables, behind pillars, seeking cover anywhere from the henace of barking guns held by men who appeared by then to have worked themselves into a sudden frenzy, screaming and shouting in Korean. Walter Lunzer was the first to recover from the shock in the gaming rooms and lunged suddenly at one of the gangsters. There was a brief struggle, a volley of shots, and Lunzer slumped to the floor. From below came a shrill whistle and backing out of the rooms, the gang swiftly wheeled and thundered downstairs to join the remainder of the gang, all of them racing out of the entrance and leaping into four large cars (apparently new) in which they drove off.

Crowd Stampedes

The departure of the thugs was the signal for a concerted rush by patrons to get away from the place and the mad scramble was led by a number of Japanese who did not even wait to recover their hats. Owing to the fact that there was only a single narrow staircase leading to the gambling rooms, several people were severely bruised in the stampede, while all of the efforts of Joe Farren, the manager of the place, to make his way through the crush at the foyer were unavailing.

Upstairs in the gambling rooms, meanwhile, tragedy was enacted. Several women had taken cover under a roulette table when the shooting began, but when they emerged afterwards, one of them stayed there, strangely still. It was thought that she had fainted and some people went to her assistance. The woman was Miss Simmons, mortally wounded through the back, and even then probably dead.

An emergency squad from the Settlement police station at Bubbling Well Road, headed by Detective Sub-Inspector Goloobkoff, was on the scene within a few minutes, but owing to the fact that Farren's is in outside territory claimed by Mayor Chen Kung-po to be under his jurisditcion, they were unable to do any more than surround the building as a precautionary measure until some considerable time later, a squad of the Mayor's bedraggled, unkempt specimens of alleged police drifted along armed with rifles and fixed bayonets. Even had there been the desire, by then any prospect of catching the thugs had vanished and the puppet police merely posted themselves about the building.

Murdered

Miss Alice Daisy Simmons, who was an innocent victim of Shanghai's first inter-gambling gang shoot up at Farren's last Saturday night. Miss Simmons died almost at once from a bullet wound in the back.

It was remarked that no ambulance appeared on the scene for some time after the shooting, but it appears that Farren was unable to reach the telephone for a long period owing to the stampede in which he was caught. As soon as he was able to quieten the crowd, it was declared later, Farren hastened to call the ambulance and police. Lunzer and Miss Simmons were found to be dead on arrival of the ambluance at the Country Hospital.

What Police Failed to Do

Ironic outcome of the shooting affray was that it effected what the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Shanghai Municipal Council, with all their powers over light, gas, water and the roads, never had been able to do. It put an end to gambling at Farren's. The place closed down on Sunday night and despite rumors that the group behind Farren's were preparing to fight it out with the rival outfit if necessary, the resort opened on Monday night with its gambling rooms closed, all the paraphernalia removed and the staff disposed of. Aging, baldish Joe Farren, who made plenty money, lost life long patrons when he set forth on the easy way, told the **China Press** Monday:

"I want peace. I want everybody to come to my place and enjoy themselves without any fear. I have closed the gambling."

A high official of the Shanghai Municipal Police confirmed Farren's announcement, added that the place was out of the jurisdiction of the S.M.P., but that Farren had "reformed" "off his own bat."

While both Miss Simmons and Lunzer were buried last week, only evidence of identification was given when the inquest was opened before the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, on Miss Simmons on Monday. The inquiry was then adjourned to 2.15 p.m. on February 25, next Tuesday.

Motive Obvious

Some attempts were made by the authorities to create a mystery out of the shooting at Farren's, and particularly reticent about details were the puppet civic authorities when reminded of Mayor Chen Kung-po's oft-repeated promise that, on his oath, one of his first acts as Mayor would be to clean up gambling. The shooting was anticipated for some time by those whose work includes taking a close interest in developments among the gentry of Shanghai's underworld, as so long as a fortnight ago it became known that Riley and a group of other foreigners and Japanese were about to open up a gambling joint near or on the corner of Edinburgh Road and Great Western Road.

Joe Farren, according to shady but nonetheless reliable sources, was first approached and told to reduce the number of his roulette rooms to one, containing two tables. It was freely gossiped among members of the staff at Farren's that the Riley gang's

Walter Lunzer

"offer" was rejected by the group which operates the gambling at Farren's, at which the latter were informed that the new place would open up in direct competition with Farren's instead of cooperating with it. It was also frequently reported that members of Farren's staff were got at by the rival group and that threats to Farren's were passed on through them.

The new gambling joint—apparently the Japanese gentlemen under whose protection it will operate have not heard of Mayor Chen Kung-po's magnicent promises, or if they have, rightly regard them as no more than the shrill babblings of a puppet—was scheduled to open in about one week's time, according to latest reports, and with the approach of the opening date, a good deal of nervousness was displayed by the staff at Farren's. That their anticipations were well-founded was clearly demonstrated last Saturday.

Some attempts were also made at first to paint the shooting as an attempted hold up, but the Korea thugs left Farren's without even bothering to remove money from the roulette tables, and final proof of their motive was offered by the fact that before leaving, they managed to secret two home-made bombs about the place. The report that the shooting may have been organized by the Japanese authorities because Farren's ignored their order to refuse admission to Japanese nationals also was discounted by a Japanese source which frequently has displayed considerable "inside knowledge" of the workings of Hongkew officialdom.

Gambling Dangerous, Now

The attack on Farren's last Saturday, while the first of its particular nature, was the second gambling den shootup this month, the first occurring on February 5 (**Review**, Feb. 8, 1940), in a Chinese operated shack on Yu Yuen Road, almost opposite the flourishing Union Club, corner of Yu Yuen and Tifeng Roads, and just outside of S.M.P. jurisdiction. This affair, in which three gamblers were seriously wounded, was definitely laid to Japanese, a group of whom, according to eye-witnesses lost heavily at the games and then demanded their money back. After angrily threatening the management, they eventually left the place, but soon afterwards a mob of puppet police, armed with rifles, appeared on the scene and talked with the manager. An argument followed and gunmen employed by the house suddent went into action.

As bullets flew thick through the air, gamblers stampeded for the were doorway, breaking it down as they went, but leaving three of their number wounded. Neither the puppet police nor the gunmen suffered casualties, and after the shooting had subsided the police wrecked the joint, smashing furniture and gambling aparatus to splinters. A Russian-managed gambling den which operates on the floor above was untouched.

Settlement police last week indicated that they did not think the shooting would end with the affair at Farren's, the staff of which, they believed, wound be out for trouble. It was also rumored that friendly rivalry between the two big gambling and dope dens on Tifeng Road recently developed into a bitter feud over "unfair" methods which it was alleged by one joint were being used by another to obtain clients. According to one report, the methods included the employment of thugs to hijack clients in the vicinity of the place they had just left, thus discouraging further attendance there.

Business at all the big gambling places in Shanghai took a decided slump following the shooting on Saturday, but operators who were contacted showed no concern, and one of them even quoted the well-known Barnum slogan. It was confidently believed by the authorities, however, that foreigners at least would be inclined to give the gambling dens a wide berth for many a day to come and confine their operations to the less lethal, though often just as costly Shanghai Stock Market.

No. 76 "Stays Put"

What effect the shooting would have on the prospect of an early appearance of the new mythical Shanghai Western Area joint police force could not be ascertained by the authorities, but (**Review**, Feb. 15, 1940), Wang Ching-wei's trigger men at 76 Jessfield Road up to the time of writting showed neither sign nor inclination of moving, and it became obvious that the authorities were going to have difficulties with them in carrying out the terms of the Special Annex to the S.M.C.-puppet agreement on the policing question. This Annex, it will be recalled specialy demands the closure of all gambling houses and dope dens in the area, but as the Wang Ching-wei government draws a large part of its revenue from these through the agency of its Special Political Police headquartered at 76 Jessfield Road, it is deemed unlikely that either the gambling dens or he Special Political Police will have their unsavory presence removed from Shanghai.

New Order in Shanghai's Night Life

Shanghai Evening Post

The **Shanghai Evening Post**, which is almost inspired in the frequency with which it is first on the streets with news concerning the local puppet civic body, last Friday announced that the gunmen of No. 76 preparing to clear out—when the joint police force was operating. The efficient operation of the joint police, however, obviously depends on the prior removal of the inmates of No. 76, which makes the **Evening Post** story wistful thinking—probably on the part of the good Mayor Chen. In connection with the **Evening Post**, a good deal of comment was aroused by the news broadcast given by the paper over station XMHC on Sunday. Whereas the Evening Post gave the Farren's shooting a big display, the radio commentator did not even mention the shooting, but just staed he bare fact that Farren's would be closed down on Sunday night and would reopen Monday.

Negotiations to conclude "final details" on the western Area police force were started by C. C. Pan, the Commissioner of the proposed force, and J. B. Clissold, S.M.C. nominee for the past of Deputy Commissioner, on February 12, according to a report appearing in the **China Press**. It was hoped to clear up these details by March 1, "if possible," the report continued, but it was stressed that no time limit had been set and the talks "might take longer than was expected."

Further indication that the gambling fraternity intend to remain in Shanghai's western area whatever may have been Mayor Chen's ideas on that subject—and also demonstrative of the fortune which must be invested in the business—was the report which gained credence last week to the effect that a syndicate of the large-scale gambling organizations had "donated" $400.000 to finance" the western area joint police force. Whether this money went directly to Commissioner C. C. Pan, to Mayor Chen Kung-po, or through the usual channels at No. 76 Jessfield Road, of course, it was impossible to ascertain —but it was assumed that the Shanghai Municipal Council and Shanghai Municipal Police authorities were without knowledge of the reported transaction.

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It was learned last week, also, that Elly Widler, Swiss outlaw, is entering, or more probably reentering the gambling racket and has been negotiating for the acquisition of a place at a number in the 400 block along along Avenue Haig, which outside road is already the site of the "House of Six Nations," one of the largest gambling places in Shanghai.

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Luiz Antonio Perpetuo, Portuguese, was accused in the Portuguese Consular Court on Tuesday last of having supplied opium and having been connected with the operation of a gaming establishment at 1477 Bubbling Well Road, recently raided by the Settlement Police in their drive against gambling in Shanghai (**Review**, Feb. 15, 1940)

Mr. J. F. Teixeira appeared for the prosecution and Mr. T. Rangel for the

PUPPET BANK "BOMBED"

Six armed men, dressed in Chinese long gowns, entered the premises of the Central Reserve Bank, on the Bund at about 10.30 a.m. Thursday, made their way unsuspected to the second floor of the building, and there threw four hand-made bombs, of which two exploded.

Despite the fact that the Central Reserve Bank has been packed since its opening with Japanese and puppet Chinese guards, most of whom were concentrated in that part of the building housing officials, no arrests were made, nor were any of the officials of the bank badly hurt. Slight injuries were sustained by minor officials. The "terrorists," who had made their way through the cordon of Japanese and Chinese guards to throw the bombs, made their way back unmolested by the same route.

"Who Was Asked for Help?"

"I notice in your report of the tragedy at Farren's that Joe Farren asked for help from Bubbling Well Road Police, and not from the people who make it possible for him to openly flout all order and decency in his gambling joint that is slowly putting the final touches on an already bankrupt community," writes "Curious" in the **North China Daily News.** "I am informed that when he got his licence, he gave an assurance that the place would not be used for gambling. This should be on record at the S.M.C. ....I cannot suggest a remedy, but there should be some way of tackling this problem."

days in which to file a reply to the defense, which has ben granted five charges. The hearing on Tuesday was before Mr. J. Ribeiro de Melo, Portuguese Consul-General in Shanghai, but it is understood that a jury of three will assist him when the case is resumed this coming week.

Separate hearings will be conducted by the Portugese Consular Court of charges against J. M. Bothelo, who was detained by the Settlement police about two weeks ago following a raid on the gambling and dope den which was previously established above the Silver Palace, Avenue Foch, and with which he is accused of having been connected.

Boht Perpetuo and Botelho, according to the **Shanghai Evening Post,** were released from the custody of the court on $1200 bail.

CRIME CALENDAR

February 12

Fu Tsang-su, female arrested three weeks previously when police seized $25,000 worth of opium and heroin at 5 Hwa Kee Avenue, was sentenced by First Special District Court to six years imprisonment for aiding and abbetting in drug trafficking. Fu Ping-kong, her husband, and leader of the dope ring, and Zia Au-mau, said to be an accomplice, were declared by the prosecution to be still at large.

February 13

Remanded for one week by the First Special District Court were two 19-year Sui-tsong, Wei Yuan Native Bank owner, old Chinese youths, accused of attempted extortion of $10,000 from Mr. Tung Ningpo Road. Defense: efforts to collect funds for the support of the "Anti-Traitors' Battalion of the No. 3 War District," of which they claimed to be members.

Remanded one week in custody: Eight Chinese accused of dealing in and manufacturing spurious cigarettes bearing brands owned and registered as Trade Marks by the Yee Tsoong Company. The prosecution declared the cigarettes were made in a house off Cannaught Road—in puppet territory.

A foreign woman was relieved by three bandits of a fur coat valued at $7,000, when she was held up while walking on Great Western Road at 3 p.m.

February 14

Charged with seven abductions, 11 Chinese men were ordered by the First Special District Court to be detained for three months to enable police carry out further investigations. Three victims were declared by the prosecution mostly to be children attending schools in the outside roads area.

February 15

Climaxed by an attempt to hold up and rob the Chinese Stock Exchange on February 17 were nine charges of armed robbery with violence and one charge of attempted murder brought against a gang of four in the First Special District Court. The men were remanded.

Bien Yao, aged 30, was sentenced by the First Special District Court to five years imprisonment for transporting drugs. He was arrested by a street search party at hte corner of Hankow and Shanse Roads.

February 16

Tuan Bien-shun, director of the recently organized and more recently-suppressed pro-Nanking "Morality Relief Association," was wounded by a gunman while sitting in a teashop at 20 Boulevard de Montigny, at 9.45 a.m. Tuan, aged 69, and a native of Chinkiang, was a former official in Shanghai in Stated the and was well known here. His assailant escaped.

February 17

Arrested for carrying a gun, was a member of the Japanese Army Intelligence Service, dressed in Chinese clothes. The man, who was picked up by the police in a bus on Avenue Foch near Yates Road, was released from Chengtu Station after his identity had been established by the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters at Bridge House, North Szechuen Road. Said the police: "We had no way of knowing whether he was not a bandit. He looked just like a Chinese".

Nine men, rounded up by the Settlement police at the Central Hotel and at 170 Tunsin Road, were remanded by the first special District Court accused of having stolen $5,000 in notes and goods to the total value of $200,000 from a curio shop in Kiutung Road. The gang was arrested nine hours after the robbery had been committed. Guns carried by the men were alleged to have been obtained from 76 Jessfield Road.

Peng Pah-wei, aged 59, said to be an opium addict, was shot through the shoulder by an unidentified gunman at Wantz. Taken to St. Marie's Hospital, the corner of Avenue Dubail and Rue the man, believed to have been the victim of a vengeance shooting, died the following day.

Loh Ding, bodyguard of the Wha Loh gambling den in Yu Yuen Road, was fataly wounded by Wong Si-teh, aged 27, unemployed native of Ningpo, at the inter-section of Route des Souers and Rue Ratard, near Avenue Foch, at about 9 a.m. last Tuesday. Two pedestrians were slightly wounded when Chinese constable No. 847 opened fire on the assailant, hitting him in the leg before an exchange of shots ensued.

Pro-Nanking Faction Announces Plans to Form Nation-Wide Labor Union at End of April

Strikes again took thousands of Chinese workers from Shanghai's industries this week, with demands for pay increases to compensate for the higher cost of living as a cause, and with labor union pressure as an instigation. Most of the strikes were settled by Monday, after pay increases varying from 50 to 100 per cent were agreed upon. The rest were under negotiation through the services of the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Labor Union trouble began anew this year when dissenting members of the Nanking-controlled tram workers union in the French Concession rioted and refused to pay dues last week because of an alleged fraud connected with fee collecting. A Japanese answer to the problem, perhaps, was the announcement in the *Evening Post* on Monday that a Japanese-sponsored Shanghai Trade Union, which would take on the aspect of a national trade union, was planned for the end of April. It was reported in that paper that approximately 800,000 Chinese laborers would form a nucleus of the organization and that preparatory steps taken include formation of a headquarters at Chunghwa Road, Nantao.

The recent outbreak of strife among factory workers began February 14, when police were finally called to evict 300 strikers refusing to leave the premises of the United Chemical Industries on Penang Road. Two workers were slightly injured, the *China Press* reported and two others were arrested. In addition to demanding that their pay be substantially increased, the workers insisted on reinstatement of fellow workers who had been discharged when trying to mediate. Representatives of the factory called the demands "exhorbitant", since an increase had been given the employees a short time ago. The basic wages, it was pointed out, amounted to $2.50 per day.

Three days later the number of strikers at the United Chemical Industries had increased to 600, with no satisfactory agreement. The same day, 2000 paper box makers were on strike in about 500 shops throughout Shanghai. For several days, workers picketed the box shops, demanding that the offer of a 30 percent pay increase be raised to 100 per cent. Likewise, employees of leather manufacturing industries, approximately 2,500 in number, were protesting, while among the labor ranks of the barbers of the Settlement violence flared up again in the form of strong-arm intimidation of a barber-shop owner who had refused to join the union. Three hundred members of the union struck and two of the rioters were arrested after the non-union barber had been beaten about the head.

Tension was eased on Monday when it was reported that the paper box factories had agreed to an 80 percent increase, and that the barbers were back on their jobs after the management of the shops promised to comply with the demands of a 5 cent bonus per customer. The offices of the Industrial Section of the Municipal Council were opened to help negotiate the other strikes. On the following day reports indicated that both the chemical industries and leather manufacturers had reached decisions granting from 30 to 40 per cent raises in wages.

Chinese Hoarders To Be Punished

The Chinese press in Shanghai last week began publishing in full details of the 26 Articles of the "Regulations Governing the Punishment for Hoarding Important Commodities during the Extraordinary Period." The list includes rice, flour, cotton, cloth, beans, kaoliang, corn, leather, fuel, salt, paper, soap, matches, seeds of vegetables and vegetable oil and other commodities that may be named by the Ministry of Economics at Chungking.

A review of the regulations reveals that punishments will be meted out to any Chinese engaged in hoarding. All district authorities are required to make public the regulations four days after the order from the Ministry has been received. The publication of these regulations in Shanghai where Chungking officials do not work openly is significant, observes the **North China Daily News**, as previous Chinese reports asserted that hoarders might be dealt with by the Government even after the war.

Local authorities in all provinces and municipalities will supervize the merchants in turning over their goods which they have been hoarding. The goods will be registered and the merchants may be required to sell them in specified areas. Officials may sell the goods for merchants if the latter cannot do so by a specified time, allowing them to obtain a profit, however. The district authorities may buy the goods when they see fit to do so, so that the goods may be resold at a low price to the public. All trade associations to which all merchants are required to make reports in this connection are ordered to cooperate with the Government in supervising and checking the merchants.

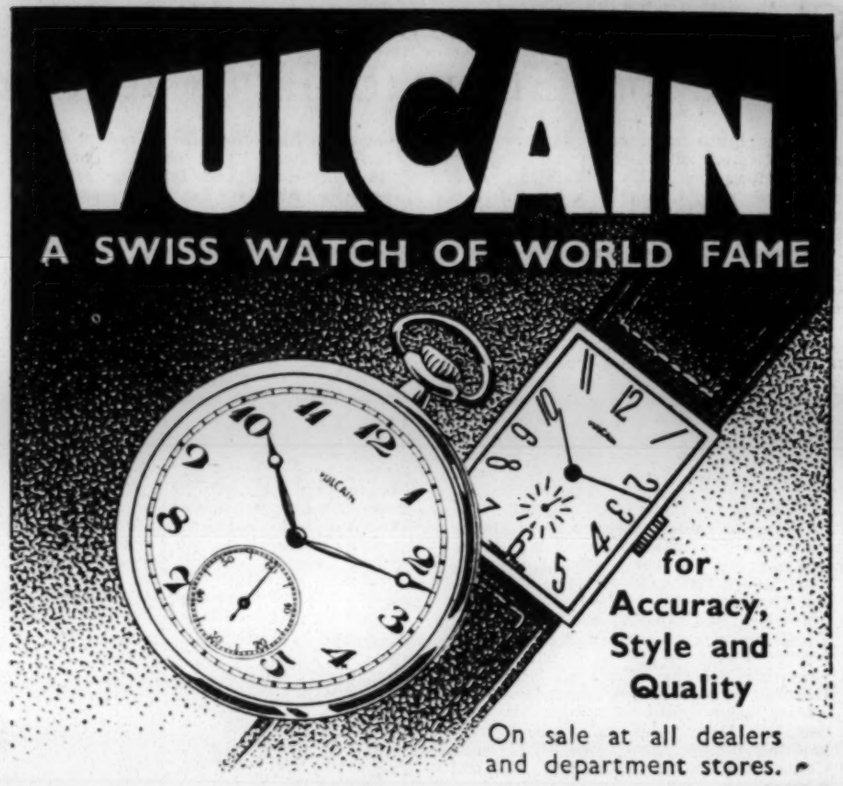
Strict Punishments

Those who violate regulations, including those who buy the goods they have been hoarding under fictitious names, will be punished with confiscation of the goods or fines. The regulations are so rigid that it may be said that no hoarders can escape official attention, and it is even regulated that citizens may make secret reports to local authorities leading to the discovery of hoarders. Officials who are involved in hoarding will be punished also according to regulations enforced to discourage corruption.

While thus making public the regulations against hoarding from which people in Shanhgai have suffered a great deal, the Chinese press as a whole is taking pains to explain the unfavorable trade situation in Shanghai and urging industrialists and merchants to move their business to the Chunkging-controlled interior. The **Chinese American Daily News** on February 17 painted a bad picture of Shanghai editorially predicting that when the Far Eastern Crisis reached a climax, Japan would dominate Shanghai.

Col. Hermann Kreibel Dies in Berlin

Lieut.-Colonel Hermann Kreibel, former German Cousul-General at Shanghai and once military adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, died in Berlin on Feb. 16 at the age of 65 years. Col. Kreibel was born at Germerscheim, Bavaria and received his education at the Bavarian military academy and later served in the Royal Bavarian Infantry. He served in the German Expeditionary Force at the time of the China Boxer Rebellion in 1900. He was appointed Consul-General at Shanghai in April, 1934 by President von Hindenburg. Recently he was raised to the rank of Ambassador, attached to the German Foreign Office at Berlin.



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Chinese Ratepayers Reelect Councillors En Masse; Plot By Puppet Group to Gain Seats Completely Defeated

Quietly ignoring strenuous pressure brought to bear on them by pro-Nanking organizations to call a meeting and ballot for new Councillors to fill the five Chinese seats on the Shanghai Municipal Council in the forthcoming civic year, Chinese Ratepayers last Saturday announced that they had relected their previous year's Councillors en masse.

Notification was given to the S.M.C. by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, in accordance with this decision, that they would therefore be represented by Messrs Yu Ya-ching, L. I. Yuan, W. Gockson, Yulin Hsi and Dr. D. S. Chen. Also announced was the election of Messrs. F. S. Hsu, K. C. Hsu, S. Francis Liu, W. J. Lee, Wenchu T. King and Zurtin Zao to serve on the Council's Committees for the year 1941-42. Mr. T. Z. King was nominated by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association as Land Commissioner for the same period.

Although officials of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and the Shanghai Municipal Council were both silent on reports concerning the local puppet faction's bid to obtain representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council, it was known that numerous efforts were made to compel the Association to call a Chinese ratepayers' meeting before the names of Chinese Councillors were submitted to the S.M.C.

It was observed that "in view of the emergency" which has existed since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, the procedure of electing their Councillors without recourse to a meeting of ratepayers has been followed by the Chinese each Municipal year. The Shanghai Municipal Council has no direct control over the election system employed by the Chinese. When the Chinese decide what Councillors they desire to fill the available seats, it was pointed out, they simply notify the S.M.C. to this effect.

Foreign Nominations

While the Chinese Ratepayers thus had completed their election, the foreign communities concerned—British, American and Japanese—called for the nomination of candidates to be named at the poll on April 2 and 3. Although no details could be obtained concerning activities north of Soochow Creek, it was understood that the Japanese once again were nominating five candidates for the two seats which will be at their disposal after the cut-and-dried Anglo-American bloc has steam-rollered its candidates into the other seven seats.

The Japanese nominations probably will be made this week following the election today and tomorrow of executives to the Japanese Residents' Corporation, usually a stormy affair, but this year somewhat subdued in keeping with the "National Structure" idea now being introduced in Japan by Premier Konoye's "one-party" government. It was reported early last week however, that 43 nominations had been made for the twenty odd offices.

American nominations for seats on the S.M.C. will close this Wednesday, it was announced last week in a circular issued by the American Association. Two candidates have been nominated by the American Association, Mr. N. F. Allman, the outgoing Councillor, and Dr. R. J. McMullen, acting President of the Hangchow Christian College, who was co-opted on the Council last week with the retirement of Mr. J. Carney.

"Judge" Allman, who at the last elections polled the greatest number, of all of the foreign candidates, was the subject of a violent attack on February 11 by the puppet propaganda organ in Shanghai, the "Central China Daily News." The sheet, noted for its scurrilous and lying attacks on persons who refuse to support the Nanking regime, declared that Allman was "not a fit candidate for reelection to the Council this year because of his lack of good work for the S.M.C. Allman, who is one of eight foreigners placed on Nanking's "blacklist" last year, is also the publisher of the American-owned Chinese language daily, the "Shun Pao," which has been bombed three times by Nanking gangsters during the past twelve months.

One Tax Solution

Announcement of voting qualifications and rules governing the compilation of the voting list for the 1941-42 civic year, was made by the S.M.C. on February 12, with the formation of various committees of investigation.

C. D. Alcott, Shanghai's most popular radio broadcaster and news-commentator, suggested in his evening broadcast on Tuesday of this week, a solution for Shanghai's tax muddle, the subject at present of S.M.C. investigation. He said:

"A resident of the International Settlement owns three houses, one of which he lives in, and rents the other two. The house he lives in was given a rental assessment in 1937 of $200 a month, upon which he still pays taxes to the Municipality. He rents the two other houses for $800 each, upon which the tenant pays taxes. Three houses are exactly alike."

Continuing, Mr. Alcott said, "The Council appointed a high-powered committee to investigate the tax crisis several weeks ago, but the Committee has not been able to solve the problem. . . . The problem is simple of solution, just raise the taxes on the landlord's house so that he will pay the same as his tenants."

Mr. Alcott's statement was made in response to a notice circulated by the Publicity Office on Tuesday afternoon, complaining that there had been only a "small response" to the Council's notification (No. 2397) inviting residents to express their views regarding inequalities of taxation. A sensational exposure of inequalities in local taxation was presented at the recent Ratepayers Meeting by E. S. Little, a local British resident. Mr. Little showed that while tenants had been forced to pay exorbitant rentals and taxes and now were faced with further increases, the large landlords still were paying taxes on property which had not been assessed since 1937, when rentals were ridiculously low as compared with the situation at present.

Same Old System

Unless quite possible occurrences intervene before the necessity of compiling the voting list for the 1942-43 elections arises, Shanghai ratepayers will be saddled with the scandalous system of plurality voting being employed in the elections due this April, according to a communique issued by the S.M.C. on the subject (**Review**, Feb. 15, 1941).

The list of rules governing the forthcoming elections, it was stated by the S.M.C. in its lengthy report, embodied some of the recommendations made by a Special Election Committee, but the issue of the "split vote" was not touched upon. The conduct of the municipal elections in this respect will thus proceed in the same manner as last year.

The Special Election Committee, it was recalled by the **China Press** was deadlocked on the "split vote" issue, with the Japanese, German and Italian members demanding extraordinary measures to ensure its abolition, and with the American, British and French members holding that the S.M.C. had no legal right to demand proof of "bonafide" ownership of property.

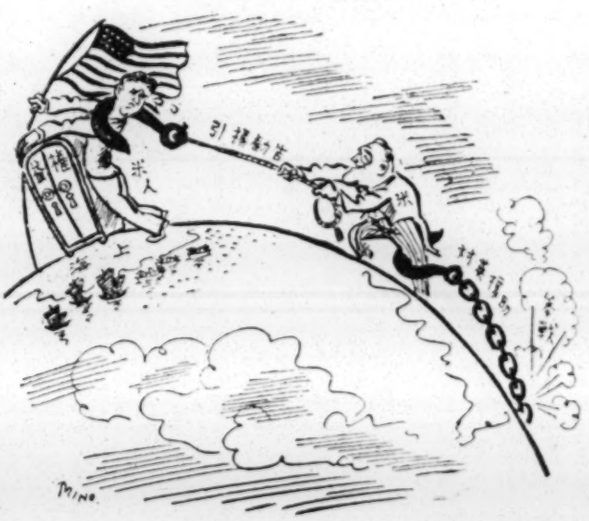
Closing Date Set

The rules said that claims by persons or firms for the inclusion of their names in the Final Voting List must be received at least one month before the date set for the election of Councillors. Claims received less than one month before that date will not be admitted.

A provisional list of persons and firms qualified to vote in accordance with the Land Regulations will be published by the Secretary on or about December 30 and a further and final list revised to date will be published "as soon as possible" after the closing date of one month before the election date.

There will be excluded from the Final Voting List the names of registered owners who have not, at least one month before the date set for the election of Councillors, paid all land tax due up to the end of the year preceding the election and Annual Ratepayers' Meeting.

"American Predicament"



Tairiku Shimpo

Cartoon published in the Japanese military organ here depicts President Roosevelt, who is being "drawn into the European War," trying to "pull the Americans out of Shanghai." The safe, under the flag, to which the American is clinging, represents American interests at Shanghai. The rope attached to the neck of the Shanghai American is labeled "Roosevelt's advice to withdraw." The chain which is tugging at Roosevelt is labeled, "Aid to Britain.

Japanese Military Authorities Forming Huge Combine to Monopolize Central China Trade

Recent assurances by Tokyo to the western powers that their rights and interests in China would be protected were being flagrantly ignored by the Japanese military authorities in Central China, it was revealed by the **Shun Pao** on February 17, with the publication of details concerning the organization by the army of a huge trade combine aimed at a total monopoly of trade and commerce.

While the chief purpose of the combine, it was pointed out, might be supported by the dictates of "military necessity" inasmuch as the Japanese intend to requisition at their own price all raw materials and produce needed for export to starving Japan, it will also have the effect of totally excluding what little vestige of third power trading remaining in Central China.

The combine will govern the operations of a large number of import and export Councils, similar to those which have already driven third power traders out of North China, and there can be but few commodities which will not come under its direct financial control through the big Japanese banking houses, including the Mitsui and Mitsuibishi interests. Councils already organized by the Japanese, according to the **Shun Pao** are as follows:

Import Councils

Council for Porcelain joined by 67 firms
Council for Glass joined by 26 firms
Council for plate glass joined by 4 firms
Council for medical supplies and medicines joined by 31 firms
Council for cosmetics joined by 30 firms
Council for silk piece goods joined by 22 firms
Council for knitting goods joined by 42 firms
Council for stationery joined by 39 firms
Council for rubber goods joined by 22 firms
Council for printing materials joined by 8 firms
Council for wine joined by 3 firms
Council for foodstuffs joined by 60 firms
Council for sea products joined by 40 firms
Council for bicycles joined by 19 firms
Council for motor cars and parts joined by 36 firms
Council for furniture joined by 8 firms
Council for electric apparatus joined by 27 firms
Council for enamel ware joined by 12 firms
Council for photo materials joined by 7 firms
Council for hats joined by 5 firms
Council for toys joined by 14 firms
Council for needles joined by 11 firms
Council for buttons joined by 11 firms
Council for import of Formosan coal

In addition, there were a number of sales offices or sales councils organized lately. The following are but the names of these councils:

Sales Council for Cotton
Sales Council for Artificial Silk
Sales Council for Woolen Goods
Sales Council for Sugar
Sales Council for Paper
Sales Council for Fertilizers
Sales Council for Dyestuffs
Sales Council for Chemical Goods
Sales Council for Cement
Sales Council for Coal
Sales Council for Lumber
Sales Council for Petroleum
Sales Council for Chemical medicines
Sales Council for Rubber Goods
Sales Council for Various Kinds of Metals

New Move in North

To reinforce its monopolistic activities, the North China Headquarters of the East Asia Economic Council will shortly incorporate into the organization all Japanese and Chinese economic groups in North China.

As a result of this decision, according to a **Domei** report, the Council will set up eight standing committees comprising, commerce, trade, monetary circulation, industry, mining, transport, labor and agriculture. In addition the Council will establish four local committees at Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao and Taiyuan.

U.S. Bank Transfer Gold Check Accounts

Effective March 1, all checking accounts in U. S. currency in the National City Bank, Shanghai Branch, and the Chase Bank will be transferred either to savings accounts at the local offices of the banks or to current accounts drawable only at the banks' offices or correspondent banks in New York, it was announced last week.

While officials of the two banks insisted that the measure had been taken in view of possible extension of hostilities in the Far East, informed financial circles here believed that the move had been directed against Japanese interests which had been building up their U. S. dollar reserve with Chinese national dollars they obtained from the Maritime Customs and other sources.

According to officials of the two banks, the measure has been adopted so that the banks will have up-to-date records of all outstanding accounts, thus making it possible for them to give better protection to their clients.

Although business circles were of the opinion that some inconvenience would be caused by the new measure, the consensus was that the practice would have little or no unfavorable effect on local business.

Clients of savings accounts in U. S. dollars, meanwhile, were allowed as usual to draw on their accounts at the Shanghai offices of the two banks. The practice will continue to prevail, however, that they will receive either demand drafts on New York or Chinese national currency at the current rate of exchange.

Passbooks Issued

Passbooks, it was learned, will be issued by the two banks to holders of current accounts before March 1. All current accounts before March 1. All withdrawals on the transferred accounts must be made in accordance with rules governing savings accounts in the two banks.

Whether other foreign banks or Chinese banks will adopt the measure as taken by the two Americans banks could not be ascertained yesterday. Officials of the American Express Company informed "The China Press" that as yet it had received no instructions from its head offices in New York regarding the measure.

Financial circles explained that as a result of the new measure, Japanese interests holding current accounts in U. S. dollars at the two American banks would be the most affected, in view of the fact that they would certainly hesitate, under prevailing conditions, to open accounts in New York banks.

Chinese business circles meantime welcomed the measure as one having been adopted by American financial interests in favor of legitimate trade between China and the United States. They contended that the measure was "an act short of freezing the credits of an aggressor nation."

Japanese Sentries Murder Girl

Described by Mr. T. A. Butler, City Editor of the **Evening Post** in a signed story, as one of the most callous acts ever laid at the door of the Japanese military forces in China, Japanese sentries on the Shanghai-Ningpo railway barriers west of Siccawei murdered a young Chinese girl and seriously wounded her younger brother as they were attempting to smuggle minute quantities of grain through the barbed wire entanglements at 9 a.m. on Sunday.

The body of the girl, barely 12 years old, a bullet hole through her breast, was later borne off to her home by her family. The boy, with his knee smashed by the same bullet that slew his sister, was taken to a nearby clinic.

The shooting took place at a point on the railway line between Chungsan Road crossing and Siccawei Creek. At this spot, children of Chinese refugees in the surrounding countryside had forced a small tunnel through the barbed wire, separating the strands to allow space to crawl through. Meager quantities of rice were smuggled through the hole by these children, thus eluding the squeeze extracted by Japanese sentries at the authorized exits.

As a precaution against being discovered, the youthful blockade runners were in the habit of scanning the surrounding terrain from tree-tops on the look-out for sentries. The same practice was carried out on Sunday morning and the coast apparently was clear when the children started through the barricade.

Hidden in a small sentry box about 150 yards up the line, however, a Japanese party of two army men and one Chinese, saw the youngsters, mounted bicycles and sped to the scene. On arrival, one of the soldiers fired at the terrified children, the single shot killing both the boy and the girl.

The other children, terrified by the shooting, dropped the rice they were carrying and ran away. The Japanese and their Chinese companion then gathered up all the rice they could carry and loaded it onto their biclcles.

Aged Missionary May be Prisoner

First information of the whereabouts of Mr. G. W. Hunter, British missionary of the China Inland Mission in Urumchi, capital of Sinkiang Province, who has been missing for nearly one year and a half, was brought to Chungking on Wednesday by two brothers, John and Peter Stefaniak who claim American citizenship and who were released several months ago after nearly two years' imprisonment in Urumchi.

According to the story told by the Stefaniak brothers, they escaped from Soviet Central Asia across the border into Sinkiang, where they worked as mechanics at a bus station in a border town west of Urumchi. It is stated that Mr. Hunter often came to see them. After their arrest and removal to prison in Urumchi, they one day overheard the conversation of a Chinese in a cell next to theirs to the effect that an old English missionary had also been arrested and imprisoned.

The Stefaniaks believed that the English missionary mentioned must be Mr. Hunter, as he was the only English missionary remaining in Sinkiang at the time. The Stefaniak brothers went from the United States to Soviet Russia across the Bering Straits, were taken by the Soviet authorities first to Vladivosock, and then by train to Soviet Central Asia.

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Chinese May Lose Citizenship Under New U.S. Laws Controlling Naturalization

U.S. citizenship of naturalized Chinese Americans living in China may be impaired by the sweeping new citizenship laws which went into effect in the United States on January 13, it was learned by the China Press from consular authorities in Shanghai.

This law, little publicized in the local press, provides a new code for naturalization and expatriation of Americans. While native born Americans will be little affected, naturalized citizens will find themselves expatriated if they return to their native lands and remain there continuously for more than three years. Only those who have passed an uninterrupted residence of 25 years in the United States or its possessions subsequent to naturalization will be exempted in this class.

Japanese who have returned to Japan also will be affected by the law.

Other clauses provide that those naturalized Americans who return to lands which grant automatic citizenship after two years' residence will also be expatriated from the U.S. after such a period. This clause is especially pertinent to the totalitarian powers which frequently draft naturalized Americans into their armies.

New Passports Needed

All American citizens residing in Shanghai and registered at the Consulate-General received notice last week that their passports would be replaced by a new type passport issued in connection with the new citizenship law. New books must be secured on or before April 10, 1941, at which date the present passports will become invalid.

The new passports are green in color, and except for the use of a new type of paper, they are similar to the traditional red passports now in use.

The U.S. Consulate-General has 2,000 of the new books ready for distribution free of charge to Americans holding valid passports. Three standard size passport photos must accompany application for the new books.

When citizens apply for their new passports, they will be fingerprinted in accordance with similar measures now being carried out in the U.S.

During the past few years a great percentage of the American public has been fingerprinted. The process started in 1935 with the fingerprinting of volunteers by the Department of Justice. These records have been kept in a file separate from criminal prints and will be supplemented by prints of the entire population soon.

Evacuation Urged

Along with the circular and questionaire pertaining to new passports, the Consulate-General again reiterated the advice of the State Department that all non-essential Americans quit the Far East in the interest of safety and national security.

America's extreme precautions in the Pacific are evidenced by the fact that all Americans wishing to travel to the Hawaiian Islands must now obtain permission to do so. Previously travel between the Islands and the mainland had been unrestricted and without any passport inspection.

The present emergency legislation which bars American women and children from travel to the Far East apparently has teeth in it. The efforts of several Americans recently returning here to bring their wives and children with them have met with frustration. Even men are being denied passports for the Far East unless they can show sufficient reason for coming here.

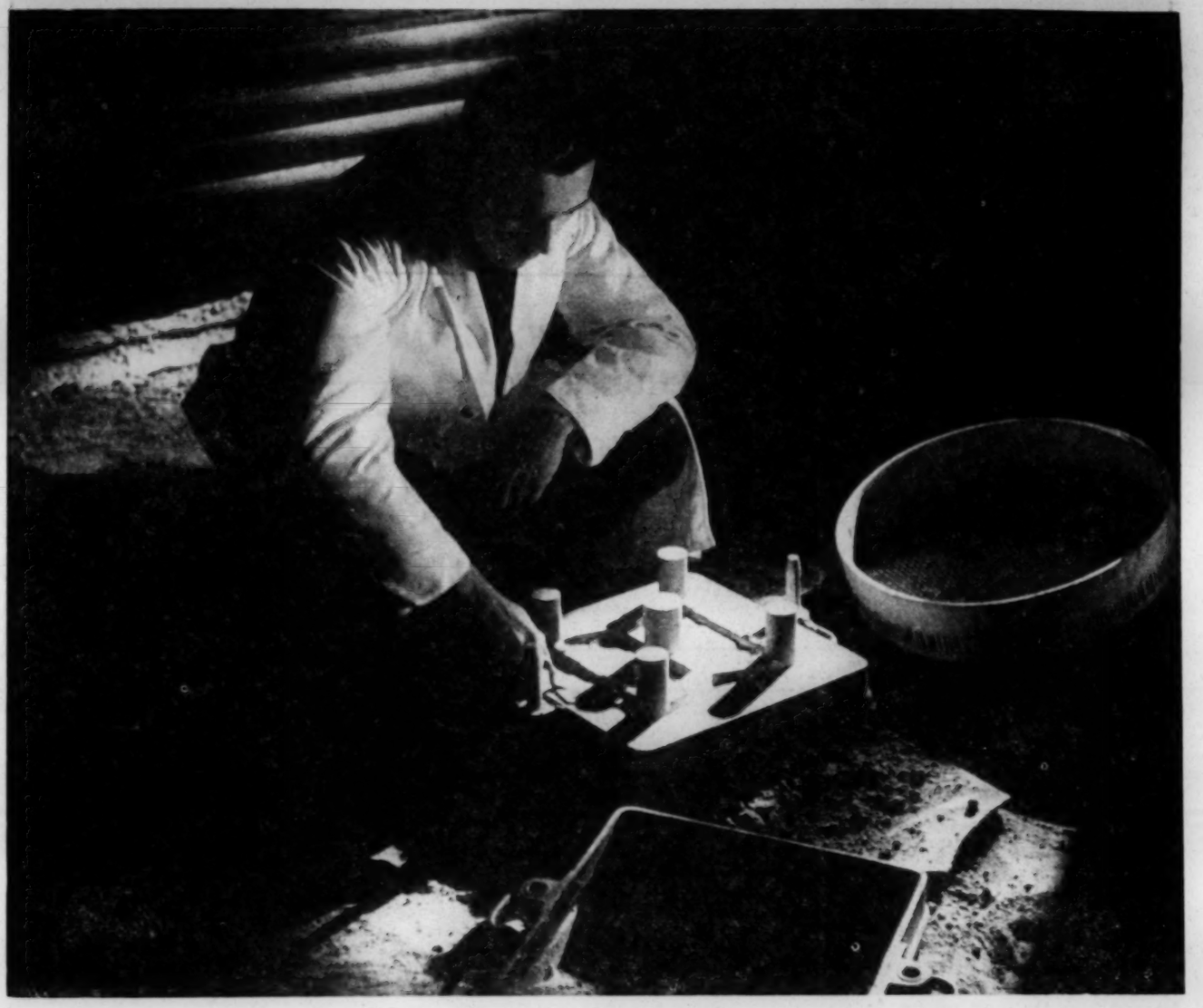
The establishment of a Chinese Consulate-General in Hongkong in order to handle questions connected with the new Colony immigration restrictions was being discussed last week, according to a despatch from Hongkong, which quotes authoritative sources in stating that an agreement was imminent and that a high Chungking official would be given the initial appointment.

Hongkong's new immigration restrictions, which came into operation last month, were drawn up in connection with military precautions which have been carried out with increasing vigor by the Colony authorities during the past two months. In order to obtain entry to the British Crown Colony, it is now necessary for all aliens to obtain certified papers from proper authorities—which in the case of Chinese must be obtained from representatives of Chungking.

Although hardship has been caused to Chinese by the regulations, which have been applied stringently, it was admitted recently by the Chinese members of the Colony Legislative Council that they were necessary owing to the overcrowded state of Hongkong. It was held by the military authorities that in case of emergency it would be impossible to give effective shelter to the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who have fled to Hongkong from the Japanese terror, and who were still pouring in daily.

Japanese Discover "How to Take It"

The Japanese have at last found out why Russians are able to stand the cold climate of North Manchuria, according to a report of the scientific commission composed of nine students of the Tokyo Imperial University, which investigated the subject. The student group visited a White Russian settlement, located at Sanho, Hsingan province, north of Hailar. The Settlement was composed of 270 White Russians living in 40 houses. The report, according to **Domei** stated that the Russians were able to stand the cold, first, because they wore warm clothes when they went outdoors, even for brief periods. Second, the Russians constructed their houses tightly, with the beds high above the cold floors. Third, the Russians always built their houses on sunny hill slopes, near good water supplies. Without detracting from the scientific nature of the Commission's report, one would have thought the Japanese had discovered these simple facts in the course of their military adventuring in Manchuria since the "incident" at Mukden in the fall of 1931.



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Japanese Press Gangs Again Rounding up Hundreds of Chinese in Yangtszepoo Area

Repeated reports of Japanese forcing able-bodied Chinese to work for them were confirmed Wednesday by the *North China Daily News* which learned from the most reliable sources that Japanese Army "press-gangs" had been in operation in the north of the Soochow Creek area, particularly in the Yangtszepoo district for some time.

These operations take place under cover of darkness, late at night and early in the morning, resulting in large numbers of Chinese being forcibly taken by the Japanese. Hundreds of workers of the Shanghai Power Co., Patons and Baldwins, Ltd., and other industrial concerns in the Yangtszepoo district, have recently asked for permission to remain on the premises during the night, all being afraid to leave after dark.

Four of the "kidnapped" Chinese had managed to escape to relate their experiences. They said that hundreds of coolies, most of them from districts along the railway such as Haining, Shenshih and Kashing, were busy loading supplies on three transports at Jukong Wharf and that they were afterwards forced on board and sent South with the ships.

Several of the "conscripted" workers stated that they had been "arrested" in Hangchow, thus confirming the report appearing in the *Shun Pao* that a whole train had been used to bring Chinese from that city and other stations on the way. They were later told that they would be sent to a certain place near Hongkong to take part in construction work for the Japanese Army.

In this connection it is learned that hundreds of Chinese workers of industrial concerns and Chinese servants, working for families residing in the North of the Soochow Creek area, are afraid to appear in the streets after dark, not only in the Yangtszepoo district, but in Wayside and Hongkew as well since cases of labour "conscription" have been reported from there.

The Yangtszepoo district is like a city of the dead at night, since very few dare to be seen on the street, stated the report.

I. T. & T. Sells Rumanian Telephones

International Telephone and Telegraph Company, an American corporation which owns telephone installations in various parts of the world, including the Shanghai Telephone Company, has sold its holdings in Rumania—because of the threatening war situation—according to a report published in New York on Jan. 20. The report stated that Sosthenes Behn, President of I. T. & T. had paid US$7,678,000 for 88% of the stock in the Rumanian Telephone Company, in 1930. By introducing efficient methods and new equipment the number of phone subscribers was doubled and the profits of the company greatly increased. But Hitler's drive against capitalism and worse, his threatened military excursion into the Balkans, took the wind out of the sails of Rumanian Telephones. According to the announcement President Behn went to Bucharest and negotiated the sale of the company, including its claims in areas ceded by Rumania to Russia and Hungary, to the Rumanian Government for US$13,798,000. The book value of the Company was US$25,942,000. Rumania paid for the property from US$50,000,000 worth of investments and other balances in the United States, which had been "frozen" by Presidential decree since Oct. 10 last year. It was thought—in New York—that I. T. & T. would use the money received from the sale of its interests in Rumania to bolster its cash position and build up its properties in South America. I. T. &. T. common stock, which sold for 77 3/8 in 1930 had dropped to 2 1/8 this week.

Havas Reports Red Leaders Incapable

The French **Havas** service, now officially known as **Havas Telemondial**, reported from Moscow on Feb. 16 that M. Melenkoff, secretary of the executive committee of the Communist Party, had made a charge that the leaders of industry in Russia are "unequal to their tasks." The charge was made at the 18th annual conference of the Communist Party in Moscow and it was thought that he expressed the views of Joseph Stalin himself. According to an article in **Pravda**, official organ of the Party, it was thought that a serious shake-up was pending as the heads of industry in the country appeared to be inadequately trained for their duties, stated the report.

(Coninued from page 412)

When questioned again, Admiral Nomura merely reiterated he lacked information.

Admiral Nomura told the President that "recent developments in Japanese-American relations unfortunately have been such as to cause considerable concern on both sides of the ocean."

"It is the need now, more than ever, to bring about a better understanding of each other's position in order to secure the interests and well-being of our two nations, thereby preserving peace in the Pacific and maintaining the traditional friendship between us.

"Toward that end I have resolved to do all I can."

Rice Market Flurry Caused by Crisis

Flurries of speculation hit Shanghai's rice markets last week-end when reports circulated that should Dutch ships be held back from Shanghai, the city would face an acute food shortage in spite of present stocks reported to total 1,000,000 bags. The Dutch Admiralty decree was withdrawn, however, allowing the continued unloading of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn vessel, Tjibadak, reported ordered back to the Netherlands East Indies with her 30,000 bags of Saigon rice. As a result of the alarm however, speculation and nervousness was apparent Monday and Tuesday among the rice dealers, who were even willing to make purchases at the official maximum limit set by the Rice Price Adjustment Committee, and merchants refused to sell if they could not obtain their own terms.

Fears were in part allayed when it was pointed out by trading circles that inaddition to the J.C.J.L. cargo of 30,000 bags mentioned, 50,000 more were expected this week, and shipments could be expected to continue. Prices, however, continued to rise. Both No. 1 and No. 2 Saigon rice were quoted Monday at $1 above the official maximum limit. The prices were $85 and $80 per zah respectively.

Strict measures were pursued by the S.M.P. in attempting to control prices but no large turnovers were being made, according to the *Evening Post* on Monday. Official quotations were reported insignificant in influencing the rice market, as the majority of the sales were contracted in secret without the knowledge of the authorities.

Under the recent plan to control rice prices, the S.M.P. began guarding the local rice mart with police constables, whose duty it was to assist market authorities to keep profiteers and speculators out of its sessions. Also put into effect were the seven recommendations suggested in the same control plan, one of which was the new requirement for members of the Rice and Bean Guild to present their bills of sales and other trading records for inspection by S.M.C. representatives. Non-members were barred from trading at the sessions. Non-compliance with the regulations rendered traders liable to prosecution at the local courts.

Regarding the rice stocks on hand in Shanghai in event of a port ban, informed quarters were quoted by the *China Press* as indicating on February 14 that bags in reserve total 1,000,000, while the *Evening Post* added on Monday that stocks were sufficient for at least five months for the Chinese residents in the two foreign controlled areas of Shanghai.

Japan Chronicle Now Controlled by Japanese

The **Japan Chronicle**, British owned and edited newspaper at Kobe, has been taken over by the **Japan Times**, Ltd., publishers of the **Japan Times and Advertiser** in Tokyo. The organization which took over the Chronicle is the same which purchased the American owned and edited **Japan Advertiser** in Tokyo several weeks ago. It has been alleged that Nazi influence is back of the new venture, somewhat similar to the journalistic moves in Germany in the early stages of Adolf Hitler's dictatorship, when leading publishing houses were forced to sell out at a fraction of the value of their properties. The **Chronicle**, long edited by Morgan well known British editor, was widely known as a liberal organ and interpreter of Japanese life and developments. Several years ago when Mr. Young went home on leave, the Japanes refused to grant him a visa to return, making it necessary for him to dispose of his interests at considerable sacrifice. The Japanese management of the paper announced on Jan. 30 that its governing policy would be to "maintain efficiency in its news service and accuracy and authenticity in the reflection of opinions in Japan and other countries."

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Democracies Reaping Whirlwind, Declares Madame Chiang in Frank Condemnation of Occident

BY MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK*

***"If, unhappily for the democracies as well as for China, we should be defeated in the end, at least the world ought to know that we were beaten not for lack of courage—either moral or physical—but because China was strangled to death by an economic noose fashioned by Japan out of British appeasement, American profiteering, and French fear."**

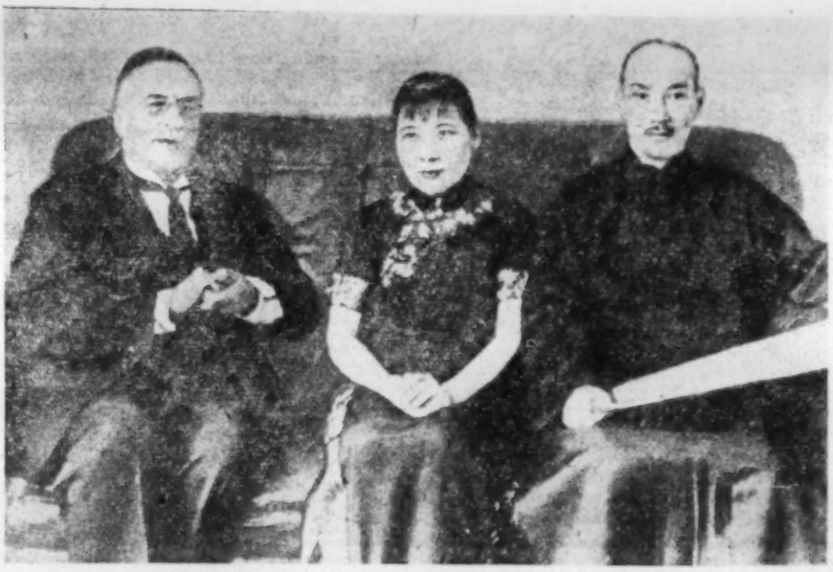
***With tension in the Far East at explosive point, the above challenging statement contained in a remarkably frank condemnation by Madame Chiang Kai-shek of the Democracies' Oriental policies not only since the outbreak of the "China Incident," but even since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, is thought-provoking. In the following article, condensed from "Liberty Magazine," Madame Chiang continues:**

The fires of war have burned into our soul—and blazoned upon the sky for all to see—some startling revelations and unexpected changes. Political disunity disappeared in a flash before Japanese aggression. More important, the physical and moral cowardice which was supposed to be born and bred in our bones and blood faded as if by magic.

The Japanese invented and applied the "total" warfare now known as "blitzkrieg." But, for three years and more, the Chinese people have shown the world how to face and endure it. Truly a miracle, if ever a miracle has, in contemporary times, been chronicled. And if one miracle is possible, why not another?

This thought has led me to make an attempt to stimulate my compatriots to reform by laying bare certain evils within our country. What I should not like to see is that foreign readers of translations of my writings should gain the impression that I hold our people solely responsible for all that is wrong with China, or imply that what is right with China is due solely to foreign influence. Far from it.

Occidental science, technique, and learning of all kinds have conferred great benefits upon China. We have still much more to draw from the founts of foreign knowledge. But my countrymen probably would not agree, after these three tragic years of unrestrained desolation of their land, that much that is good or wise could be learned from the equivocal evolution, as they have witnessed it, of foreign policy.



Recent picture of Madame Chiang Kai-shek shows China's "first lady" with the Generalissimo and Sven Hedin 70 years-old explorer, whose book, "The Wandering Lake" was recently published in the United States and is rapidly adding to his popularity as an author of great merit.

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Democratic statesmen have fallen far short of that lofty ideal or honorable recognition and fulfillment of obligations set up before our people. Treaties, agreements, and understandings have gone with the wind of self-interest, and, so far as we of China are concerned, we have been virtually abandoned, and even victimized, by those in high authority whom we had been taught we could regard with unshaken confidence our friends. To our people it is unutterably sad that for three weary, heartbreaking years of heroic resistance we have been left without help to combat a savage aggressor in a war which is not ours alone but which is that of all democracies.

The people of China are convinced that the warfare now cleaving Europe is due to failure of the democracies to appraise correctly the character and intentions of Japan. It is the opinion of the Chinese people, too, that the negative attitude of the democracies toward Japanese aggression in China constituted a violation of treaties and international undertakings which was as reprehensible and as disastrous to international honor and good faith as the positive abrogations and acts of violence of which Japan was guilty when she invaded Manchuria in September, 1931, and China proper in July, 1937.

Japan's easy conquest of Manchuria by unscrupulous means was but an example of how an aggressor could safely kick irksome principles into limbo and survive unscathed to enjoy not only the possession of the "conquered" territory, but also the continued political, economic, and social good will and friendship of those democratic nations which were originally the most vociferous in their denunciation of the aggression. Japan had tested international reactions to undeclared warfare, to the wholesale abrogation of treaties; and she found them empty of danger—either immediate or remote.

What other encouragement did the militarists of Japan require to set about tackling China? None. When her plans were perfected for further outrage she expanded the "Manchurian Incident" into the "North China Incident," and that, in turn, into the "China Incident." Soon it promises to assume the stature of an "Asia Incident."

"Then, We Fought"

When Japan invaded Manchuria we refrained from resisting because the League of Nations undertook to adjust matters. They lost the region for us. There was a difference, however, when the Japanese proceeded to invade China proper. Then we abandoned faith in international undertakings, and we fought. For more than three years now Japan has been gouging with ferocious intensity at the very vitals of our country. She set the example for the wholesale slaughter and destruction now running riot in Europe—an example that might never have materialized had the democracies only fulfilled their obligations to China by restraining Japan. Penalization of Japan would have nipped aggression in the bud.

For those three years, however, the Chinese people saw the professed defenders of international law and order failing to come to our aid or even to support our cause openly. We know the explanation, the excuse—that no one was ready to fight. Nor were we; but we fought.

Those nations who were expected to employ every means in their power to defend right against might have made it abundantly clear to the Chinese people that they would not openly help to defend anything—in Asia. On the contrary, they seemed to be striving to avoid difficulties by obeying the dictates of Japan. The American government ordered airplanes, bought by China before the opening of hostilities, to be removed from an American steamer then at a port on the west coast of the United States; the Australian government refused to permit even the parts of a private passenger airplane to be assembled in Sydney and flown to China. But both countries eagerly supplied war materials to Japan. The British and French governments were meticulous in avoiding actions calculated to give umbrage to Japan. The British government refused to allow British military or air experts to aid China; the American government threatened its technical instructors working with the Chinese Air Force with loss of citizenship. A similar fate was to befall any American who volunteered to fight in the air for China. Yet quite a contrary policy was pursued with regard to the war in Spain.

They Capitulated

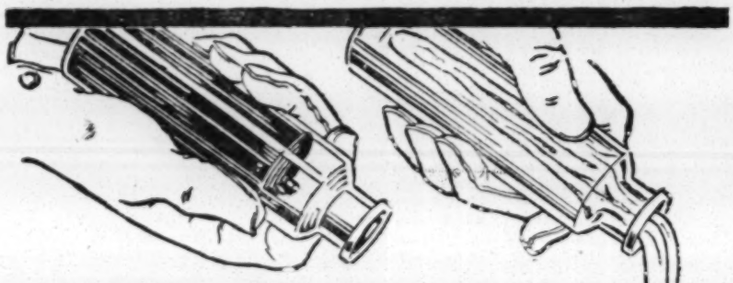
France capitulated to Japan's pressure, and the route of supplies through Indo-China was closed; Great Britain vainly attempted to appease Japan by the temporary closing of the Burma Road. And America? It was three years before America did so much (although now she has recently done somewhat more) as to place a controlling hand upon the sale to Japan of scrap steel and aviation gasoline; and even that was done with the cautious explanation that this measure was adopted merely for the sake of self-defense, and was not necessarily aimed specially at Japan.

This has led the Chinese people to think that America could not in any wise explain away her attitude of the past three years, for it must be remembered that while impartial, justice-loving Americans did try to do all they could to point out the significance of China's struggle and aid China in relief work, others in America amassed profits by selling to Japan the necessities of warfare. Eighty per cent of Japan's war supplies came from America—and 95 per cent of the aviation gasoline which was used by Japan in her ruthless bombing was American.

China has thus been compelled to fight a war not of her own making with a Power which has been aided and abetted unstintingly by the markets of the democracies. These markets were virtually closed to us, for no help was given us to avail ourselves of them. China has been the champion of the principles for which other democracies are now at war, but mention of what China has been able to do for the cause is seldom if ever made—an amazing situation.

She Crippled Japan

If China has done nothing else, she has at least crippled the might of Japan so that Japan cannot swiftly fulfill the program long ago revealed in the notorious Tanaka Memorial for securing the hegemony of Asia and the domination of the whole Pacific. With her army, her air force, and her navy intact, and with no such millstone round her neck as a tenacious and resisting China, Japan would have been able with



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Our people feel that America, should fully recognize the debt she owes to them for keeping occupied in China 3,000,000 men of the Japanese army, including those killed and wounded, thus giving America time to catch her breath and strengthen her defenses. That it has been recognized by the democracies so tardily and honored so incompletely is causing our people to feel more and more that, if China's rights and contributions continue to be ignored, China will be forced in the future so to conduct herself that the democratic governments may know that if she could get along without them in the turmoil of war, she can get along without them in the less perilous times of peace.

This would be a regrettable attitude for China to be constrained to adopt, since it has always been felt by intelligent Chinese that the destiny of their country lies with the democracies.

It should be pointed out, however, that the trend of thought of our people toward a revision of their ideas of the value of association with the democracies will be born of the realization of democratic inadequacy in defending proclaimed principles; plus the studied refusal to treat Japan as an aggressor; plus the apparently considered refusal to credit China with her unprecedented contribution to democratic stability and defense; plus the absence of free and fair acknowledgement of her help, of her great and grievous sacrifices in fighting aggression and thus upholding democratic principles. The democracies have sown the wind and are now reaping the remorseless whirlwind.

Soviet's Example

Intellectual honesty constrains me to point out that throughout the first three years of resistance Soviet Russia extended to China, for the actual purchase of war materials and other necessities, credits several times larger in amount than the credits given by either Great Britain or America. Both these countries, indeed, circumscribed their advances with conditions which prevented even one cent of the money being used for badly needed munitions, equipment, or war material of any kind. Furthermore, at the meetings of the League of Nations, it was Russia who took an uncompromising stand in support of China's appeal that active measures should be adopted to brand Japan as the aggressor. Russia acted similarly during the Brussels Conference. On both occasions Britain, France, and other member nations compromised their consciences. When Japan protested through her ambassador in Moscow that the aid extended to China by Russia was a breach of neutrality, Russia did not wilt, or surrender, or compromise, but ocntinued to send supplies of arms to China.

It will doubtless be said that Russia has been aiding China for selfish interests. In reply to this I may point out that Russian help has been unconditional; that China has never asked any nation to fight for her.

One thing the Chinese people have been taught is that China must aim, in her future national development, at attaining self-reliance. She will have to devise means so that for all time she will not need to depend upon others.

What the future holds no one can tell, of course. If, unhappily for the democracies as well as for China, we should be defeated in the end, at least the world ought to know that we were beaten not because of lack of courage—either moral or physical—but because China was strangled to death by an economic noose fashioned by Japan out of British appeasement, American profiteering, and French fear.

The spirit of China is unconquerable. Whatever happens, we will prove our valor and our honor. An old-fashioned word—honor, yet a word of sterling worth. It has suffered an eclipse, or a partial eclipse, in international relationship for some years, but we hope to see it emerge again shining like a lustrous beacon.

To all the citizens of the democracies who have given their time, their substance, and their sympathy to succor and encourage the millions of stricken ones in our country, goes out the abiding gratitude of all the Chinese people.

"Unchanged"

Cartoon from China Fortnightly (Hongkong) indicates that Soviet policy toward China is unchanged. The mallet is labeled, "Assistance Policy Unchanged." The Japanese soldier is labeled, "Attempt to make a deal with Russia fails."

Appropriate Book Advertisement

Singularly appropriate was the above post cancellation advertisement for a book, "Speak Up for Democracy" published in the United States recently. Millions of these post marks appeared on letters mailed all over the world as Congress met to consider the Aid to Democracies Bill, passage of which is now believed assured.

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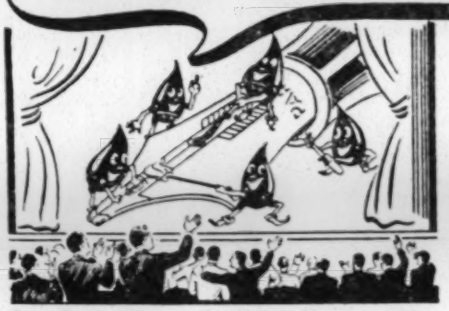

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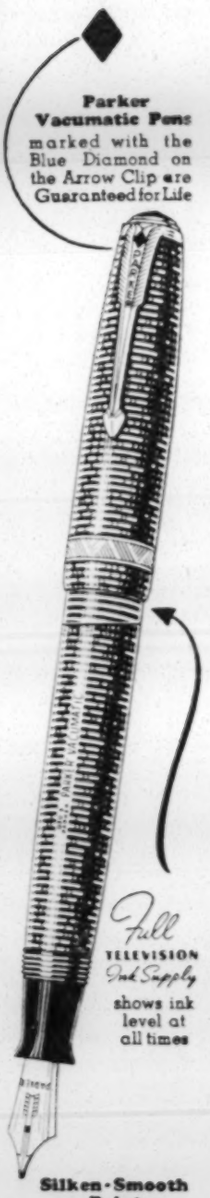

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Widler Copper Theft Case Becomes More Involved

What was known for many months as Shanghai's greatest swindle, the "Elly Widler vanishing copper" case, seemed to be reaching an anti-climax last week. Charges and warrants against the Swiss agent of the Japanese in the "confiscation" of the copper, were dropped by the American Trading Company. The hearing of the suit against the Commercial Express Company for being negligent with the copper in their godown was postponed until February 27. Confirmation was being awaited from New York on the transfer of an additional $10,000,000 worth of copper to the Japanese. And as a side-light, the two Chinese employees of the American Trading Company kidnapped at the beginning of the month were released.

In a letter from the American Trading Company on February 13 to the S.M.P., charges against Widler were dropped, whereby he became free to re-enter the Settlement. He had been confined to Hongkew ever since an S.M.P. officer was prevented by Japanese gendarmes from arresting him in the Broadway Mansions. According to the *China Press* on February 14, informed circles intimated that the copper case was settled by being referred to Japanese, American and Nanking government agencies. Mr. Widler was known to have made several trips to Nanking recently, the article states, and to have acted as go-between in negotiations.

At the same time, the American Trading Company announced that it had "received overtures" to transfer to the Japanese an additional $10,000,000 worth of copper ingots stored in the International Settlement and the French Concession.

Boycott on Shanghai Shops Said Ordered

Seven Chinese piece goods shops in Shanghai, one of them in the French Concession, are officially considered by the Military Affairs Council at Chungking as dealers in Japanese goods widely sold among overseas Chinese and in occupied districts, according to the *North China Daily News*. This information has been received by local Chinese civilian bodies in the form of a telegram from General Koo Tsu-tung, commander of Chinese forces in Chekiang and Kiangsu, warning them against using the goods.

This has been done in keeping with Chungking's boycott policy and according to the telegram published by the "Sin Wan Pao" the Ministries of Finance and Economics at Chungking have been ordered to enforce a boycott against the seven shops in Shanghai.

It is stated that the seven shops have been buying Japanese piece goods, and after changing their labels, they sell them to the public as their goods. The seven shops are the biggest of their kind and their capital ranges from $100,000 to $700,000. The names of the managers of the shops are clearly mentioned, indicating that Chungking has agents in Shanghai making investigations in this connection.

Navy Discipline Replaces Tovarich Ways and Days in Soviet Merchantile Marine

BY SAM WOLFIN

Steaming unheralded up the Whangpoo early this month, the 2000 ton Soviet steamer Smolny demonstrated that either the cartoonists are wrong—or that the Kremlin's order in January for revival of discipline in the Red Services has gone to sea under the Hammer and Sickle. Her captain is no "Tovarich" to the men before the mast—he rates a salute that lasts until he gives the order to "stand easy". Her decks are scrubbed, and her brass-work and enamelled and khaki housings betray the pride of a crew in their ship.

The Smolny which was the first Soviet ship to anchor in Shanghai since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities immediately upon arrival proceeded to the International Dry Dock for repairs.

Early last week a second Soviet boat the Komiles, a 10,000 ton vessel, arrived and also immediately proceeded to the Yangtzepoo Dry dock for repairs. It was then definite that another four Soviet ships would reach Shanghai shortly, all for the same purpose—"repairs."

It is said that the Soviet ships in port now, and those which are to arrive are loaded with ballast and will depart with ballast. How true this is, it is impossible to ascertain, but it seemed improbable that the ships could have turned down numerous offers which owing to the present shipping shortage here, would have more than covered the cost of their repairs and the voyage.

Government Owned

It is known that the ships are operated by Exporthleb, otherwise the Russian government, but that is still no explanation why profit should be turned down while expense is incurred.

The Smolny, Komiles and the other four Russian boats due to arrive in Shanghai shortly were stated to have come here for repairs and for no other purpose. The excuse given was that the port of Vladivostock is frozen over. According to sailors to whom Vladivostock was for many years a home-port, only the Golden Horn entrance to the port is subject to freezing, but even there the ice is broken up before it can stop shipping.

It is true, however, that ship repairs here are cheaper then anywhere else in the Far East and also that owing to the present situation the Soviets may find it inconvenient to send their steamers to Japan for repairs.

The contrast between the Soviet ships of 1937 and those in port now should be a great surprise to the general public. For many years the Soviet Mercantile Marine was previously considered of the lowest standard in the world. Ships were rusty and old, virtually on the verge of falling to pieces. Men were undisciplined and in appearance more resembled a crew of cut-throats rather than sailors.

It was a fact that in their endeavors to show the world how different they were, and how much they gained through their fight for liberty, those sailors of the early Red Merchant fleet defeated their ends. The idea that all men were equal distorted their judgement to such an extent that even to their officers, those same men who led them in their battle for what they believed was to be liberty and equality they paid scant respect and seemed to revel in their disreputable lot.

If the Smolny may be taken as a criterion, however, things seem to have under gone a change for the better. The ships appear to be of good construction and in the question of cleanliness have made enormous progress. A similar vast improvement was noticed in the crew. The men all appeared to be good seamen, as sturdy a bunch of men as ever sailed. The most remarkable change was in the discipline aboard ship. This has probably taken place as a result of the Russian Mercantile Marine having to go through Naval training and also a definite degree of education. The word "Tovarich" is still heard on board, but without the bravado.

Despite the military discipline which is supposed to reign on board all Russian Mercantile ships, it is evident that relations between officers and men are far different from those elsewhere. For instance, if a man desires to speak to an officer in the latter's cabin, he first salutes his superior and is then asked to sit down before discussing any matter. That, however, in no way interferes with the respect paid by the men to their officers.

Soviet seamen, like most seamen today, are extremely reticent and it is practically impossible to discuss with them any matters pertaining to the ship. However the moment their home-life is mentioned or any question put regarding conditions in their service, they talk quickly enough. The food, they say, although not fancy is wholesome and plentiful; the hours fair and the pay allows them to live comfortably when at home. The fact that they do not have as much shore liberty as other sailors does not seem to bother them.

While on board the men are obliged to attend various classes.

Afghan Mission Awaited In Tokyo

A commercial mission from Afghanistan is expected shortly in Japan, according to **Reuter** report from Peshawar, India, stating that the Mission was invited to Japan by a foreign trade promotion association and the Japanese Government. The mission will investigate markets in Japan for Afghan products. The Mission is headed by the Afghan Minister of National Economy, Ghulam Ghous Khan.

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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

February 2

Chungking was confident over the trouble with the New Fourth Army and believed it not serious, **Reuter** reported from Chungking. Following the conclusion of brief fighting between Government and Communist troops on the south bank of the Yangtze river, no major clashes were reported. Meanwhile, negotiations were progressing between Government and Communist authorities for an amicable settlement of differences.

Japanese reports from south Honan claimed that seven Japanese units captured Mingkiang, Kipshan, Chumatien, Suiping and Siping along the Peiping-Hankow Railway in a rapid drive east. Japanese mechanized units proceeding along the Shanghai-Siangchen Highway in eastern Honan, were claimed to have entered the walled town of Siangcheng.

Washington official and other circles were watching with interest, matched only by their concern, the present civil strife in China. It was hoped that General Chiang Kai-shek with skillful handling could avert what might easily become a disaster for China and victory for the Far East Axis partner.

General Lung Yun, Governor of Yunnan Province, said the Chinese forces in Yunnan were "ready" should the Japanese attack from French Indo-China, a despatch from Kunming in the **"Ta Kung Pao** said, **United Press** reported.

⁂

February 3

The Chinese military spokesman admitted that Japanese troops had reached points on the southern and northern banks of the Hung River in Honan, but said that severe fighting, aimed at "complete annihilation" of Japanese forces, had developed on both banks of the river, especially on the north near Yencheng. The Chinese troops were said to have advanced southward on either side of the Peiping-Hankow railway, flanking the Japanese troops who were advancing northward.

Terrorism swept over Shanghai again when Mr. King Hwa-ting, 40-year-old member of the editorial department of the American-owned "Shun Pao," Chinese language daily, was shot dead at 4.30 a.m. by an unidentified Chinese gunman. Chinese courts, both the civil and criminal divisions, in the International Settlement were again targets of terroristic attacks, but with no casualties. A second but unsuccessful attempt to force the Shanghai Municipal Council to abandon the Ratepayers' Special Meeting by burning down the matshed erected for the purpose at the Race Course was staged by two Japanese civilians.

⁂

February 4

The Chinese Government approved Washington's decision to appoint Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, first U.S. Minister to Australia, as the new Ambassador to Chungking to replace Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, Ambassador since 1935. Mr. Cordell Hull Secretary of State, also confirmed reports of the Johnson-Gauss switch.

Japanese troops, under protection of warships, at dawn staged a sudden landing south-east of Waichow in Eastern Kwangtung Province. The landing was designed to cut the Hongkong-Shaokwang route which was said to have been an important Chinese supply line. By the same afternoon, the Japanese landing forces claimed to have captured Tamshui, important position along the route. Japanese forces operating in south Honan also claimed to have captured Nanyang. Japanese aircraft staged a bombing raid over Hochwan, north of Chungking.

The Chinese High Command in Chungking said that Chinese forces had halted the Japanese offensive in south Honan. Chinese counter-attacks were declared to have resulted in 20,000 Japanese casualties and the rout of the Nippon spearhead. Wuyang, Paoancheng, Fangchen and Hanchen, important towns along the Peiping-Hankow Rialway, north of Sinyang, were claimed to have been recaptured by the Chinese forces.

⁂

February 5

The Chinese Government was declared by the Burma Journalists' Mission to Chungking as perfectly organized to withstand the war and to fight it to a successful conclusion. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was lauded by the Burma journalists as "a great personality.

Subjected to rigid government censorship, the Communist **New China Daily** was contemplating suspension of publication in Chungking. The Communist organ was boycotted by delivery coolies because it refused to publish the official statement issued January 27 by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek explaining the reasons for the suppression of the Communist Fourth Route Army.

The 40 per cent surcharge in taxes proposal was passed at the reassembled Special Ratepayers' meeting at the Race Course in Shanghai, although the Japanese ratepayers refused to join the meeting **en masse.**

The Chinese Government has received approval from the British Government for the establishment of a Chinese Consulate in Hongkong.

Current Japanese opinion to the effect that the "unfortunate" friction between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Chinese Communists would lead to a civil war was discredited by Mr. T. V. Soong, head of Bank of China, when interviewed by Mr. Edgar Mowrer of the **Chicago Daily News.** Mr. Soong said that friction would not lead to an open civil war "so long as the war against Japan goes on—which means until China has won. After our victory over Japan you may see the Chinese Communists become the radical wing of a liberal government," Mr. Soong further said.

⁂

February 6

A Chinese military spokesman, quoted by the **United Press,** said that the Japanese used 100,000 men, more than four divisions in the Honan offensive, and lost approximately one-fifth of their forces.

The completion of a new 900-mile highway linking up Lashio, Burma, with Hsichang, Sikang, was announced by the International Broadcasting station in Chungking.

Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, Minister to Australia, was formally nominated by

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President Roosevelt as U.S. Ambassador to China.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the U.S., said in a speech that after 43 months of fighting "China is as determined and strong as ever, while Japan is becoming weaker."

⁂

February 7

Dr. L. Currie, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, who arrived in Chungking from Washington today and Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, U.S. Ambassador to China, called on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Dr. Currie delivered a personal letter from President Roosevelt to General Chiang. Dr. Currie said his mission to China was limited to efforts to obtain first hand information on economic conditions in China.

A Kuo Min despatch from Chungking stated that the United States, it is learnt, has agreed to supply China with 500 airplanes to augment the Chinese Air Force, so as to enable the Chinese to launch an effective counter-offensive against Japanese air raids.

In the present Japanese campaign in Honan, the Chinese casualties had been about 10,000 while the Japanese casualties have been 71, according to Japanese estimates.

Within a short period of five days, Chinese troops in Southern Honan recaptured eight cities, according to despatches received in Loyang from the front. These cities are: Wuyang, Siping, Suiping, Chenyang, Shangtsai, Hanchen, Fangchen and Nanyang, the **Shun Pao** reported. North of Kioshan, all Japanese troops were wiped out and Japanese remnants along the two sides of the Peiping-Hankow Railway in southern Honan are expected to be cleared out completely within a few days, the same dispatches claimed.

February 8

A Japanese naval plane in which Admiral Baron Mineo Osumi, Supreme War Councillor, and other five high Japanese naval officers were riding, crashed into the Hwangyang mountain on the right bank of the West River near its mouth in Kwangtung Province on February 5, according to a Navy Office communique issued today.

A United Press despatch from Saigon said that 90,000 Nippon Troops were concentrated on Hainan Island.

The Tokyo Radio report that the Government had apointed General Li Tsung Jen, member of the Military Commission, to command a "punitive army" against the Communists, was categorically denied by Chinese military spokesman in Chungking, **Havas** reported.

Japanese Interested In Timor Island

The Japanese are planning to make another test flight from Yokohama to the island of Timor, located in the Netherlands Indies, north of Australia. Three previous flights have been made, one of which ended in a forced landing on the return trip. On the present occasion, the 17-passenger flying boat Murakumo will be used and the flight will be made by way of Pelow, one of the Japanese Mandated Islands, directly east of the Philippines. The Island of Timor, located in the Netherlands Indies, is half Portugese and it is here that the Japanese have obtained landing privileges which they were refused in the Dutch archipelago. The distance covered by the Japanese South Seas flight, which crosses the Equator, is 2,5000 miles. The Japanese report (Domei) claimed that Pan-American Airways was negotiating with the British authorities for flying rights over the British South Pacific Air Lines.

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Who's Who in China

Ngiam Tong-fatt (Yen Chung-fah), writer, born of peasant parentage at Hainan Island, Kwangtung Province, 1917; received his early English educa-

Ngiam Tong-fatt (Yen Chung-fah)
嚴崇發

tion at Singapore, 1930; passed Senior Cambridge Examination with Chinese as his second language in 1936, winning the first prize in General Proficiency in his class; passed London Chamber of Commerce Examination in 1939; teacher of English in several English and Chinese Schools in Singapore from 1937 to 1939; joined the service of a local bank in Singapore in 1939; writing works; contributor to the Malaya Tribune, Biweekly, China Critic, etc.; author of "Inspirational Essays for Young People" and "Some Aspects of Chinese Civilization and Other Selections," (both books will be published very soon); address: 5, Teo Hong Road, Singapore.

Gov't Appointments

Recent appointments and transfers of central and provincial government officials were reported during the week by **Kuomin reports** from Chungking: Tan Tsan, 60-year-old native of Kwangtung and long a resident of the United States, elected a member of the Second National People's Political Assembly; Wang Hui, director of Honan office of Yellow River Conservancy Commission, appointed chief technical expert of the Commission; Sun Chi appointed chief technical expert of Economic Resources Commission of Ministry of Economics; Liu Yun-chi appointed Counsellor of Agriculture and afforestation; Chan Chao-yang appointed Inspector-General for election of delegates to National People's Conference, for Hopei province, in place of Chu Huai-ping, who has been relieved of his duties; Lin Yu-jen appointed member of Fukien provincial committee in place of Chang Kuo, who was transferred to another post; Hu Shu-hua appointed President of National Hunan University; Prof. Pi Tsung-shih, former President of National Hunan University, transferred to another post; Executive Yuan announced appointment of Chao Shou-yu, Kang Chi-min and Wang Ying-yu as members of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission; Lin Yu-jen appointed member of Fukien provincial government committee in place of Chang Kuo-wei, who was appointed to another post; Liu Chia-chu relieved of duties as member of Mongolian and Tibetan Commission; Huang Yu-cheng appointed Counsellor of Ministry of Social Affairs; Prof. Lei Yin-yuan appointed President of National Kwangsi University; Tao Chang-shan, director of loans department of Ministry of Finance, transferred to another post.

Men and Events

Capt. Adolf von Pickhardt, U. S. Navy, has been appointed American Naval Attache in Berlin, according to announcement in Washington on Feb. 16. It also was announced that Capt. Laurence McNair had been namd U. S. Naval Attache in Rome.

*

The Central authorities at Chungking have issued a circular order to the various provincial and municipal governments re-defining the four seasons as follows: Spring—February, March and April; Summer—May, June and July; Autumn—August, September and October; Winter—November, December and January.

*

A report from Chungking this week stated that a committee had been formed for the purpose of organizing a National Oil Company, which will have charge of drilling, extracting and distilling oil. The new company will have a capital of Ch.$70,000,000, which will be supplied by the National Treasury, stated the report.

*

Directors and supervisors of the Chinese Red Cross Society held a conference in Hongkong on February 17 under the chairmanship of Dr. C. T. Wang. Those present included Tu Yueh-sheng, Vice-President of the Society; Hsu Shih-ying, Dr. W. W. Yen, Wang Hsiao-Lai, Dr. Alfred Sze and Lin Kang-hou, Directors; Yeh Kung-cho and Chu-Wen-lu, Supervisors.

*

The Central Trust of China, financial organ controlled by the National Government at Chungking, has announced its intention of opening a branch office in New York. The Company already has two foreign offices, one in Manila and the other in Rangoon. According to **Kuomin** the Trust Company also is contemplating the organization of a subsidiary bank, which will be under its control and director.

*

The so-called North-China Headquarters of the Japanese East Asia Economic Council, announced on Feb. 14 that it shortly would take over control of all Chinese and Japanese economic groups in North China. The Council will set up eight standing committees comprising commerce, trade, monetary circulation, industry, mining, transport, labor and agriculture. Subcommittees will be established at Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao and Taiyuan.

*

The Russian **Tass** news agency reported this week that a number of American technical experts had arrived at Bangalore, India to supervise the construction of a large air-craft factory, which was expected to be completed by July. The new factory will be modeled on factories constructed in the United States and China, according to the report. It also was stated in the **Tass** report that the British Indian Government is engaged in the construction of a large arsenal, which will employ some 20,000 workers. The location of the arsenal was not disclosed.

*

It was reported from Tokyo on Feb. 15 that 350 Jewish refugees from Germany and elsewhere in Nazified Europe, had arrived at Tsuruga from Vladivostok and hoped to proceed shortly to North and South America. The **Domei** report stated that most of the refugees had fled to Russia several months ago and were practically destitute and in possession of their clothing only. Jewish organizations in Japan put up guarantees permitting the refugees to land in Japan, stated the report.

Mrs. J. O. Pote-Hunt is departing for the United States in the President Coolidge, scheduled to sail on Tuesday, Feb. 25.

*

Randal Gould, Editor of the Shanghai Evening Post, is scheduled to sail for the United States in the President Coolidge.

*

U. S. Harkson, managing director of Henningsen Produce Company, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States.

*

Robert T. Bellaire, Manager in Shanghai for the United Press, is sailing for the United States aboard the President Coolidge on Tuesday, Feb. 25.

*

The Soviet authorities are engaged in constructing two steamers of 19,000 tons each, in the Soviet shipyards in Odessa, for service in the Far East, according to Transocean report from Moscow on Feb. 13. They are the largest ships to be constructed in Soviet shipyards and will have a sailing radius of 10,000 miles making it unnecessary to refuel on a trip from ports of European Russia to the Far East stated the report.

*

The U. S. Consulate-General at Shanghai has requested all Americans residing in the Shanghai Consular District to turn in their passports for renewal before April 10, after which date all old passports will become invalid. No fee is charged for the renewal, but all holders of American passports will be finger-printed when the new passports are renewed. Applicants also must fill out a searching questionaire with information concerning themselves and their antecedents. The purpose of the move is to check up on false passports said to be held here in considerable numbers.

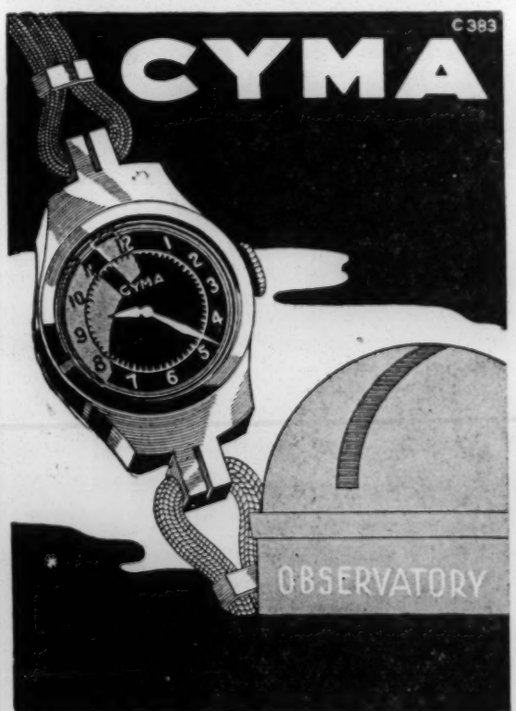
Walter G. Krivitsky, former Soviet intelligence officer, who turned against Stalin and wrote a series of articles exposing Soviet politics and foreign intrigue, in the **Saturday Evening Post** last year, committed suicide in Washington, last week. District of Columbia officials were suspicious of the circumstances and for a time refused to certify the cause of Mr. Krivitsky's death as suicide. Close friends, however, were sure that he had committed suicide as he had shown signs of depression and apparently had contemplated taking his own life, stated the report.

*

Miss Nellie Van der Starr, sister of C. V. Starr, publisher of the Shanghai Evening Post, died at her home in Chicago, on Sunday, Feb. 17. Miss Starr was well known as a business woman in Shanghai, having been in active partnership with her brother for practically 18 years. She was vice-president and secretary of the Asia Life Insurance Company and was largely responsible for the development of that concern. She also was a partner in the firm of Jean Lindsay. Aside from her brother, Miss Starr is survived by a sister, two nieces and a nephew in Chicago. She came to Shanghai in 1921.

*

Increased Japanese interest in the the Philippines, particularly in the Japanese settlement at Davao, Mindanao, was indicated by a visit to that port of Princess Tomoko Otani, younger sister of Empress Nagako of Japan. The princess was accompanied by her husband, Archbishop Kocho Otani of the Otani Buddhist Sect and a group of seven Japanese Buddhist priests. The Princess and her husband and the monks arrived in Davao on Feb. 16, following a tour of the Mandated Islands. After a goodwill tour of the Philippines the party planned to proceed to the Netherlands Indies.



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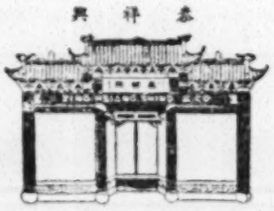
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The newspaper **Cheng Yien Pao** reported from Chungking on Feb. 15 that Hsu Kan, Vice-Minister of Finance, may shortly be appointed general manager of the Bank of Communications.

*

Gen. Chang Chun, Chairman of Szechuen, announced this week that he had dismissed eleven district magistrates who had been adjudged guilty of dereliction of duties or incompetence. Li Hsin-shu, a section chief in the provincial finance department, was arrested on a charge of borrowing, without official authorization, the sum of $10,000 from a provincial bank, in the name of the finance department.

*

Ling Hung-hsun, who recently was appointed director of the Northwestern Highway Administration, arrived in Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, on Feb. 17. He was accompanied by Lin Ju-sung and Wen Pi-chih, deputy-directors of the Administration. The headquarters of the new highway administration will be established at Tienshui, southern Kansu, while branches will be established at Sian, capital of Shensi and at Lanchow.

*

The art collection of William Randolph Hearst, American newspaper publisher, which includes articles ranging from a $3 pewter plate to a near-priceless tapestry and from a suit of armor, to a medieval bed-warmer, has been placed on sale at the New York department store of Gimbel Brothers. There is no definite record of the sums which the once-millionaire publisher invested in the collection, variously reported from US$15,000,000 to US$50,000,000. The art-objects were collected over a great number of years in every corner of the world. When it became necessary to sell the collection, in order to obtain ready cash, Hearst's financial administrators formed the International Studio Art Corporation, which has charge of the present sale.

*

Eugene Epperson Barnett, formerly connected with the National Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at Shanghai, has been appointed General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.'s National Council and International Committee in the United States. Mr. Barnett came to Shanghai in 1922 and remained here until 1936 when he returned to the United States to serve as Executive Secretary of the International Committee in New York. Last year, Mr. Barnett returned to the Far East and made an extensive trip, largely by air, through China, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, and the Philippines. His new position will be largely concerned with the war activities of the organization, according to a report in **Time**. Mr. Barnett's son, Robert Barnett, has been in Shanghai for several months investigating economic conditions on behalf of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He is accompanied by Mrs. Barnett, who also is connected with the Institute.

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Albert J. Avramov, described as a wealthy Syrian resident of Shanghai, recently arrived in Mexico City, where he applied for a charter to open a new Anglo-Mexican Bank. He was assisted in the negotiations by Sr. Miguel Yrza, prominent Mexican attorney. The bank will have a capital of 3,000,000 pesos and will operate as a private investment banking institution. Avramov was said to have US$500,000 when he arrived in Mexico. He claimed to have represented LaRue and Company, printers of bank notes in London, and to have had important transactions with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

*

It was reported from Sofia on Jan. 23 that a brief-case, containing important documents belonging to Col. Donovan, special envoy of President Roosevelt, had been stolen. Since the brief-case also contained Col. Donovan's diplomatic passport, the loss caused him serious inconvenience. The German **Transocean** service now reports that Col. Donovan's lost brief-case, untouched, had been found, wrapped in an old newspaper in the railway lost property office. It was alleged, shortly after the brief-case had disappeared, that it had been stolen by Nazi secret agents due to their curiosity as to Col. Donovan's object in visiting the capitals of Balkan and Near Eastern countries.

*

Dr. Saemontaro Nakamura, professor at Tohoku Imperial University, has announced his intention of proceeding to China in order to select "five suitable sites" for observing the total eclipse of the sun, the date of which was not stated in the **Domei** report. He said the areas where the eclipse could be observed would extend to the southeast from Central Asia, across China and into the Pacific. It was not thought that Prof. Nakamura's expedition has any connection with the Army and Navy's "southward expansion movement," which apparently will involve the area where the solar "blackout" will occur.

*

H. I. Prideaux-Brune, British Consul-General at Kunming, suffered a badly bruised wrist when he tried to defend himself from attack by robbers near Kunming on Jan. 21. He was walking with Professor Reicheler, German refugee, who is teaching at Yunnan University and a Chinese servant also employed at the University, when the party was attacked by three bandits. The coolie was knocked down and the foreigners overpowered and robbed of their valuables. The coolie later recognized one of the bandits and caused his arrest by the police. Mr. Prideaux-Brune was on board the British gunboat Ladybird on the Yangtsze when the ship was shelled by the Japanese near Wuhu in December, 1937. Later he was transferred to Chungking, only to arrive in time for one of Japan's heaviest air raids resulting in the partial destruction of the British Consulate.

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In the United States Court for China

In re: Estate of ABNER NORRIS SPENCER Deceased	Cause No. 4568 Special Proceedings No. 2447 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Abner Norris Spencer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 9th, 1941, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

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Administrator of Estate of
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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Wood Oil's Future

CHINA TUNG OIL AND ITS FUTURE. —By C. C. Chang; China Vegetable Oil Corporation, Hongkong; 129 pages and chart; price Sh.$2.

Outstanding for outspokenness, first-hand expert knowledge of the subject, and constructive criticism among recent publications by Chinese writers on Free China economic problems is this new book by C. C. Chang, who already in years past has attracted wide attention in Far Eastern business circles by his annual reports on the activities of the China Vegetable Oil Corporation of which he is the General Manager.

Probably to the great surprise of many readers C. C. Chang points to the fact that in recent years China wood oil lost half of its former market in the United States, and that the product is in positive danger of losing the other half, too. Not only have a series of other distilled oils made heavy inroads into the China tung oil market, but U. S. chemical industries have developed a number of good synthetics capable of replacing tung oil, and these synthetics enjoy rapidly increasing popularity with American dye and varnish producers. Block reprints of numerous advertisements published in U.S. trade papers and recommending substitutes for expensive wood oil contribute impressive illustrations to C. C. Chang's thesis.

Chief obstacle to China wood oil in the American market, in the opinion of C. C. Chang, is China wood oil's comparatively high price. The Free China wood oil monopoly charges maximum prices to its American clients and makes excellent profits, but thus encourages those clients to search for cheaper substitutes. The author dwells at length on the need for a reasonable price policy for tung oil which would take into account not so much immediate possibilities of large profits but rather the maintenance of the American tung oil market in the long run.

The book also exposes various deficiencies in the planting of tung trees in China, as well as the collection of nuts and the production and transportation of oil. It appears that in these fields much could be done in order to increase the output and to improve its quality, and thereby make tung oil both more desirable and considerably cheaper for American dye industries.

The book is strongly recommended to all those who take an interest in China's foreign trade problems, and in particular to business circles dealing in China vegetable oils.

A limited number of copies is on sale here at Kelly and Walsh and The Commercial Press.

J. A.

THE UNPACIFIC PACIFIC

THE PACIFIC OCEAN, by Felix Riesenberg; Whittlesey House (McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc.), New York City; 322 pages, price US$3.

The late Captain Riesenberg—he died before this book was put in type,—has given us a most readable historical summary of the discovery and exploration of our ocean. Except for perhaps a too charitable attitude toward the Japanese of Perry's time, it is flawless—and the reviewer can do no more than unreservedly recommend it to anyone interested in the subject. Particularly outstanding are the sketch of Captain Cook's travels and the chapter on the lesser known but scarcely less significant American Captain Wilkes.

Captain Riesenberg was a veteran professional mariner before he became a writer, and he became as good a writer as he was a professional mariner. The result could not be surpassed for the subject of this book.

Just to give a fair sample of the Captain's attitude and style, the following is quoted: "The times of Elizabeth were tense with an ever-growing hatred between Catholics and Protestants, a fever it has taken centuries to cure. Spain and Portugal, by papal bull, shared the world between them and wallowed in the riches thereof. England, and later Holland, the have-not nations, were to dispute this doctrine, not by argument but by force. Great Elizabeth, having been judged illegitimate by the Church of Rome, an insult her captains never forgave, adhered more strongly to her Protestant beliefs. The band of seamen who served her, among them Francis Drake, struck many a deadly blow on behalf of their Virgin Queen. It was like a comic opera on a gigantic scale; only the cannon balls and cutlasses were real. Broadsides crashed through many an oaken wall, death went to sea, and blood washed in the scuppers."

Thus was a lot of Pacific exploration carried on.

Captain Riesenberg begins with Balboa and Magellan and concludes with Perry's opening of Japan, Bering's and Vancouver's explorations of Alaskan waters, and the inaugural flight of Captain Musick's clipper in 1935.

Perry's opening of Japan has been dealt with more extensively, but Captain Riesenberg gives an excellent account. Particularly timely is one of his quotations from Perry's own report to the U.S. Secretary of State on the psychology of the Japanese: "In conducting all my business with these very sagacious and deceitful people, I have found it profitable to bring to my aid the experience gained in former and by no means limited intercourse with the inhabitants of strange lands, civilized and barbarian; and this experience has admonished me that, with people of forms, it is necessary either to set all ceremony aside, or to out-Herod Herod in assumed personal consequence and ostentation."

As Captain Riesenberg puts it in luscious understatement, "Commodore Perry started something."

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In the United States Court for China

SARAH JACOBS BADER
Plaintiff,
vs.
JOSEPH JOHN BADER
Defendant.

Cause No. 4561.
Civil No. 2440.
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
Feb. 3rd, 1941.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 14th day of January, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 19th day of December, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 14th day of January, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he resided therein since more than two years last past, and that defendant's last known address was No. 102 Hollywood Avenue, Albany, New York.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 3rd day of February, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, SHANGHAI, CHINA, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 22nd day of February, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 3rd day of February, 1941.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

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In the United States Court for China

LYDIA SERGIEVSKEY KABELITZ,
Plaintiff,
vs.
THOMAS KABELITZ,
Defendant.

Cause No. 4575
Civil No. 2454
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
Feb. 10th, 1941.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein, by her attorney, H. D. Rodger, Esq., of Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 10th, day of February, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 10th, day of February, 1941, the summons for Defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 10th, day of February, 1941, the Plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the Defendant does not reside in China, nor has he resided in China for the past five years, and that defendant's last known address was, c/o Mr. Walter Freeman, 1327 Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 10th day of February, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review," a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sunday and legal holidays, occurring after the 1st day of March, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 10th day of February, 1941.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

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Rate of Exchange, during February 14—20, 1941

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Demand Buying rate on N.Y. ... ... U.S.$1.	=Sh.$17.78	=Sh.$17.58	=Sh.$17.58	=Sh.$17.02	=Sh.$17.39	=Sh.$17.39
Demand Selling rate on London... ... ... £1-0-0	=Sh.$71.11	=Sh.$70.46	=Sh.$70.46	=Sh.$68.57	=Sh.$69.82	=Sh.$69.82
Demand Buying rate on London... ... ... £1-0-0	=Sh.$69.19	=Sh.$68.57	=Sh.$67.96	=Sh.$66.78	=Sh.$67.96	=Sh.$67.96

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Selling rate during February 14—20, 1941

Shanghai $100. equals to Yen	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
Shanghai $100. equals to Guilders	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10½	10¾	10⅜
Shanghai $100. equals to Rupees	13¾	18¾	19	19¼	19⅜	18⅞
Shanghai $100. equals to Pesos	11	11	11⅛	11¼	11½	11⅛
Shanghai $100. equals to Hongkong $	22⅜	22⅜	22⅞	23	23¼	22⅝

HONGKONG SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

CANTON SWATOW FOOCHOW CHANGSHA HANKOW CHUNGKING KUNMING ICHANG WENCHOW NINGPO

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